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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

Syndicate Racketeers

WE ARE glad to see that the Province of Ontario is at last preparing to move against the racketeering share-pushers who have been victimizing the public for so long. Several months ago SATURDAY NIGHT began publication of a series of articles calling attention to the disgraceful conditions existing, and other papers and the Better Business Bureau joined the campaign to bring remedial action. The first step, it is indicated, will be to place the "ten-thousand-dollar prospecting syndicates" under regulation by the Ontario Securities Commission.

Two years ago these syndicates were specifically exempted from registration with and investigation by the Commission, with the object of making easier the financing of prospecting expeditions; but the practice has led to serious abuses. Share-pushers have found the "prospecting" syndicate, thus free of supervision, an ideal means of defrauding the public, and dozens of them seem to have been formed for the sole purpose of creating shares or units to sell.

A clean-up is long overdue. It is to be hoped that it will not be confined to this syndicate racket. Ontario seems to have become a haven for dishonest promoters and high-pressure stock salesmen. Why is this condition tolerated? Letters to SATURDAY NIGHT indicate that the public is aroused and wants action.

Toronto's Vote

THE vigorous campaign against partisan politics in the municipal field brought out a greatly increased vote in Toronto on New Year's Day and provided the city with a fairly complete Conservative government. All the CCF candidates and the Liberal candidate for mayor, Controller Duncan, were heavily defeated, as was also the Communist candidate for the Board of Control. The CCF unquestionably made a mistake in running its candidates with the party label. Most of them polled a larger vote than the year before, but the increase in the "non-partisan" vote was much greater, and was largely due to distrust of the idea of frankly party politics at the city hall.

Intellectual leadership on the non-partisan side was provided by Reliable Exterminators, with the argument that the CCF is really controlled by the Communist party, and by the *Telegram*, with the more moderate assertion that the CCF and Communist members of the Council have frequently voted together. The former we believe to be an error; the latter is true and not unnatural in view of the fact that the Communists and the CCF are rivals for the privilege of representing the less propertied portion of the electorate. We trust that the new Council and the city hall officials will not get the idea that the electors really want a reactionary government for the city, because that might be a serious mistake. Anyhow the Board of Control is made up of very able and moderate men.

Northern Bishop

THE transfer, which took place this week, of Bishop Renison from one of the largest and wealthiest urban parishes of Toronto to the far-flung diocese of Moosonee is an event of considerable significance. Bishop Renison has had an unusual pastoral career. The early part of it was spent in the Far North, to which he became greatly attached. He then came back to civilization and occupied a series of the most important pulpits in Canada, finally succeeding Canon Cody twelve years ago when the latter became President of the University of Toronto. His return to the North is due entirely to the conviction that that part of Canada needs his services. He has been frank enough in the expression of the view that urban Canada has taken much out of the mining and pulpwood areas and given them very little in return; and he proposes to see that on the spiritual and intellectual side at any rate some return is made.

Having now a diocese of his own he will be able to exert a powerful influence in the House of Bishops; and having many and very devoted friends in the public and business life of Ontario he should be able to do much for the betterment of life in the remoter parts of the province. But even his presence there as a religious leader will of itself be a notable contribution.

FORMIDABLE 15-INCH GUNS LIKE THESE ABOARD H.M.S. WARSPITE REPRESENT TO THE WORLD THE TREMENDOUS STRIKING POWER OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Mr. Drew Returns

CONCERN about the nature of the speech which Mr. Drew made to the Empire Parliamentary Association in London can now, we think, be dismissed. The Winnipeg *Free Press* was much worried for fear that he might have committed himself to some of the more extreme centralizing proposals concerning the Empire. The *Globe and Mail* paid no attention to this suggestion until the day after Mr. Drew returned to Toronto, when it declared, probably with the best of authority, that the *Free Press* had "not an iota of evidence to support its malicious innuendo" and that it was certain that "there would be no spirit of colonial subservience in his utterances, and that his well-known zeal for better co-operation between the British nations would be flavored with a robust Canadianism."

Around Queen's Park there is a persistent buzz of expectation that Mr. Drew will manage to find sufficient reason, quite early in the forthcoming session, for declaring that he cannot carry on the government with a Socialist Opposition and no clear majority of his own, and that another election is imperatively necessary. The Liberals are hardly likely to do anything to justify him in this contention, for they are certainly in no hurry to lose more seats; but the CCF might be manoeuvered (especially as they are without political experience) into a position where they would have to give some color to such a claim or be recreant to their principles.

Radio Ruling

THE Godbout Government in Quebec thinks that the Montreal Power Company should be expropriated, and that the price should be based upon a lower scale of service charges than that which has been in effect in recent years. The company thinks otherwise. Argument is possible, and is presented, in support of both views. The company has for some time been in the habit of commending itself to the public of the province by a radio program from CKAC. The CBC supervisor of station relations for Quebec has now discovered that this broadcast is a "dramatized political broadcast" and is therefore prohibited by the Broadcasting Act and the CBC regulations.

Bella Fromm on

Last Hours of Hitler

See article on page 6

This raises one of the most interesting questions that Canadians have ever had to settle. It has to be borne in mind that there is no political party in the Quebec Legislature which maintains, as the company's broadcasts have maintained, that the company's rates are perfectly justifiable and that there is no occasion for expropriating it at all. Mr. Godbout as a matter of fact very astutely stole the idea of expropriation from his political opponents, who will probably claim, for campaigning purposes, that he is really letting the "trust" off much more lightly than they would if they had a chance. The broadcast is therefore not calculated to serve the interests of any political party. It is merely an endeavor on the part of the company to defend itself before the bar of public opinion.

Is this what the legislators had in mind when they enacted the prohibition against "dramatized political broadcasts"? Everybody recalls the series of broadcasts which gave rise to that prohibition. It was a series sponsored by a political party, and conveying, through the mouths of certain imaginary characters, an extremely derogatory opinion concerning the leader of the opposing party. There is a lot of difference between a direct attack upon the personality and policies of a political leader, made by the opposing party, and a defence of a business enterprise against the charges of a political party, such defence being made by the enterprise itself.

The potential consequences of the new ruling are enormous. Business enterprises have occasion to defend themselves not merely against parties which have already got into power, but also against parties which are trying to get into power. The CCF makes charges against the insurance companies. The CCF and the New Democracy both make charges against the banks. Are the insurance companies and the banks to be regarded as making "political" broadcasts if they defend themselves? If so, they will be debarred from using hook-ups even for their non-dramatized broadcasts, and from using even a single station for a dramatized one. We think the CBC had better be very sure of its ground.

Dean of Journalists

MANY thousands of Canadians must have been disappointed by the circumstance that the national broadcast at the sixtieth anniversary of John W. Dafoe's entry into journalism came to an end just as he was explaining how his first session in the Ottawa Press Gallery converted him from a mugwump into a life-long campaigner for the Liberal party. The remainder of Dr. Dafoe's reminiscences have since been printed in a brochure which will probably become one of the coveted items

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IF YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT IS LATE

→ Canada's transportation systems are doing a marvelous wartime job but despite this there will be times when your SATURDAY NIGHT will arrive late because men and war goods must go through. If this publication does not reach you at its usual good time, please wait a few issues before writing. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to maintain service.

PERCY ROBERT BENGOUGH —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

This Labor Leader Is Proudest Of Being a University Governor

By COROLYN COX

LAST of his kind, captain of his ship in the rough seas of Transition, Percy Robert Bengough, new President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is a blessing for which the Dominion might well begin 1944 by giving thanks. When his predecessor, Canada's great and wise labor leader and philosopher, Tom Moore, was stricken in the middle of an address to the Congress last Spring, an era in our labor history came to an end. Wartime industrialization of Canada has so accelerated the evolution of the outlook of labor that already re-reading interviews with the Tom Moore of 1940 seems like a handclasp with a bygone age.

Moore's activity in the labor movement spanned the cycle from the Mid-Victorian "laissez faire" phase to the rise of a disturbed social conscience that was concerned with the conditions of labor of its fellow men, the length of hours, incidence of industrial diseases, and other humanitarian considerations. Today comes something yet again. Echoes of the Boston Tea Party murmur in the background of the new conception of Labor's position in industry that has spread so fast, with a varying degree of clarity and considerable difference concerning what is to be done. But the essential concern has become not the clearing up of "gross inequality and injustice", but something akin to the revolutionary slogans of the erstwhile American Colonies—"government by the consent of the governed", and the like.

Labor, forsooth, proposes that it should have a direct, active hand in control of the industries, now many of them so vast, in which it is employed. It expects to be directly represented on all kinds of war boards and in framing any and all legislation dealing with the regulation of labor.

The ideas circulating in the heads of laboring men of Canada are of the bursting British type you might expect would develop in a lot of free-thinking Canucks. What the Trades and Labor Congress did under these circumstances when it gathered in Quebec in September to name a successor to Mr. Moore was to choose unanimously as their leader the one of their numbers who was not only most experienced in working for the interests of the working class movement, but also outstanding as an all-round public spirited citizen in the community in which he had made his home through the years of his labor activity.

Percy Bengough needs no explaining to the city of Vancouver or the province of British Columbia. He was, however, relatively little known to Eastern Canada until he was called to Ottawa last summer to serve as acting head of the Congress during the months when it was still hoped that Mr. Moore might again return to his desk.

Old Country Product

Bengough, like Moore, is a product of the Old Country, and one of its steadiest breed — his father and grandfather were railway men. When he was born in 1883, his father was station master at Stepney, London, on the Great Eastern Railway. Percy knew a comfortable working home, was given a good Board School education, then technical school involving apprenticeship to an engineering firm at the same time. He was turned out a thoroughly trained and expert mechanical engineer. He joined the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1903.

During the first years of the 20th Century, Canada did her stuff very effectively in the British Isles. Bengough was lured by our bright literature about opportunity for settlers in Canada, came out here in 1905 with his pal, John Hows, now of Smith's Falls, went right out to Edmonton and looked round for those opportunities. He did everything from digging basements to washing gold, with a bit of trapping on the side. He tried logging for a lumber company in the Crow's Nest Pass. In 1907 he reached Vancouver, went back to his trade, paid up his back dues and became once more a member in good standing of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, of which he had remained a registered member when he left England.

It didn't take Bengough long to get the way they are on the West Coast! He can only say it in capital letters. British Columbia is the FINEST PROVINCE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WHOLE WORLD. He has certainly earned the right to talk about it. His hobby is climbing its mountains.

Soon after he settled in Vancouver, the Amalgamated Society surrendered its Canadian charters, advised its members to join the American organization, the International Association of Machinists. This Bengough did; became vice-president of the Vancouver Lodge in 1917, and also vice-president of District Lodge No. 78, covering practically all of British Columbia. The next year by a referendum vote he was elected business agent for that district, and from 1919 to 1921 was general organizer and Grand Lodge representative for the Pacific Coast area.

Bengough subsequently took a full time job with the Association in a post that combined that of Secretary of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council and that of Secretary-Treasurer and District Organizer. He was chosen by election, continually re-elected for a period of over twenty-three years, until he came to Ottawa last summer. He thus became, during that long period, the chief administrative officer of the Labor Movement of the City of Vancouver.

Fine Public Servant

Among all his services to Canada, the honorary post dearest to Bengough's heart is that of Governor of the University of British Columbia. He is the senior Governor on the Board! For seven years he served on the Health Insurance Commission of the Province of British Columbia. Child Welfare Convention, Industrial Disputes Boards, Civic Salary Survey, British Columbia Safety League —all these are projects for which his services were chosen.

Bengough was Technical Adviser to the International Labor Office at Geneva from 1932 to 1944, and was chosen to represent the workers of Canada at the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva in '38.

After many years on the British Columbia Provincial Executive Committee he was chosen vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He was re-elected year after year until he succeeded to the presidency. They chose him last September in Quebec because they had faith in him, because he is close to the workers, and after all these years, speaks their language, has given his whole life to them and to his community.

Well, what he says today is that the architects of the last depression had better keep their noses out of this one that is round the corner—if we let it come. We have made so much progress so fast in industry, he feels, that we have been unable to handle its effect upon us. We remain in a horse-and-buggy monetary system when we are in a streamline industrial age. All of the people have a right to participate in this industrial development of Canada. Available employment, at any time, should be rationed, giving work to all, maintaining the buying power of all. Surely we know now, he points out, that we have to take care of the other fellow, anyhow, and people on relief are no market. Our best market is the people of Canada.

Policy of the Trades and Labor Congress to date is that trades unions are one thing—political action is another. Membership are left open to take what line they list when they vote. Best policy for any Government to adopt toward Canadian Labor, Bengough maintains, is to give Labor more and more responsibility and greater voice in the conduct of industry, both in war and in peace. The new Wartime Wages Control Order, 1943, just issued in Ottawa, he describes as "Straight Jacket Model 1943", considers that to put it forth, as he maintains was done, without consulting Labor constitutes an affront to Canadian working men.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Are Legislatures Parliaments? And Will CCF Win In Sask.?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A SECOND article published in your December 11 issue under the heading "My Stand: Legislatures are not Parliaments", Dr. Arthur Beauchesne writes: "Mr. L. P. Pigeon, Law Clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, has attempted to create the impression that I contended this section conferred privileges. He says: 'The provision relied upon, namely section 18 of the Act, does not confer privileges and immunities upon the Canadian Parliament; it authorizes the Canadian Parliament to define its privileges and immunities.' One would think in reading this that I pretended otherwise." Then Dr. Beauchesne quotes from page XXVI of his Introduction a sentence in which he said much the same thing as to the meaning of section 18 and remarks that I have "conveniently overlooked" some important part of his Introduction.

I will point out that the sentence quoted from my article is taken from a paragraph of which the introductory sentence is: "Mr. Beauchesne also relies on the fact that while a provision is found in the B.N.A. Act concerning the privileges and immunities of the Federal Parliament, no such provision is found concerning the provincial Legislatures." Does this not modify the "impression" to be gathered from the sentence quoted? Does this not indicate the exact nature of the contention I was challenging?

It should also be observed that I was dealing with the question "Are Legislatures Parliaments?" and that the passage which Dr. Beauchesne accuses me of having "conveniently overlooked" is not under this heading of his Introduction, but under the next heading: "Privileges of the Parliament of Canada".

Concerning Dr. Beauchesne's criticism of the Privy Council, it should be noted, in fairness to their Lordships' logic, that the report of the case of Fielding vs. Thomas shows that their judgment was not in favor of Thomas but against him.

LOUIS PHILIPPE PIGEON.
Law Clerk of the Legislature.
Quebec, Que.

CCF Will Win

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAVING been a subscriber to your valuable paper for many years, I am taking the liberty of writing you in my spare time. I enjoy your paper and read it from beginning to end, and look for it every Saturday.

I notice of late you have been knocking the CCF party, and do not have a good word to say about them. Our Saskatoon *Star* and the Winnipeg *Free Press* likewise knock the party at every opportunity.

The writer is not a follower of the CCF, but one who has travelled the West since 1906, and a machine company representative for twenty-eight years, dealing entirely with the farmers, and knows something about the grief he has had in the past. The old line parties have themselves to blame for the strength of the new CCF. When a farmer delivers a 200-lb. select hog to market and receives for it $2.50 and a 1400-lb. steer and receives $10, which he did in 1937, and sells wheat for 25 to 27 cents a bushel, when at the same time taxes, loans on farms, machine company notes, etc. pile up, can you wonder why he is reaching out for a change?

It appears to the western farmers that the only way the capitalist system can perpetuate is by wars and depressions. They take you up and let you down. At the present time the farmers are very prosperous. They are paying off all their notes, mortgages, and debts, and have more money now than they have had for years. Ninety percent are buying their machinery now for all cash. Never have they had so much money as they have now, and plenty of them with wheat in the bins to last them for two or three more years, which goes to show we have to have a war to bring on good times.

My opinion is that if we have a provincial election in Saskatchewan in the next six months the CCF will carry the province one hundred per cent. I doubt if the Conservatives or Liberals will hold a seat. It is not a case of not wanting to vote for the Liberals; it is a case of wanting a change.

Saskatoon, Sask. WESTERNER.

Absentee Voters

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A THOUGHT has come into my mind in regard to the cry, "Get out the Vote," at the municipal election.

I wonder how many people own property in the city who live outside it and find it impossible to vote owing to the distance and expense a trip to the city would entail?

Could they not be given the right to vote through a proxy system similar to the kind used by corporations at their annual meetings?

A taxpayer has just as much of a stake in the municipality as any stockholder has in a company, no matter where he may reside. Perhaps the stockholder has inherited the shares, or he may even have purchased them on the stock market, but as long as he is a registered shareholder he can be represented by proxy.

This, to my way of thinking, should also be applicable to municipal affairs, as it is only just and fair that those who pay the taxes should have something to say about who is going to administrate the affairs of the muncipality in which their property is owned.

Toronto, Ont. H. L. FLETCHER.

• •

LIFE OR DEATH

WHAT is it when wind
Blows autumn leaves
Right through the open door?

This is not death, this careful
Choosing of quick, clear words:
"Killed in Action!"

Nor is it that uncertain, up, then down
Now dipping of a plane
Below the trees, into flames.

Death is the light
Gone out of a beloved face
Despair catching fire from despair,
Or even a clearer thing:
Your smile wiped out
By my harsh word.

MARY V. JORDAN.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

of Canadian journalistic history. It contains some paragraphs on the wisdom of a newspaper facing unpopularity in the advocacy of causes which it believes to be right, which should be read by every newspaper owner; and it is encouraging to read Dr. Dafoe's confident expressions of belief that Canadian owners are as a rule ready to run this risk when the occasion arises. "The resulting temporary loss is like the pruning of a vigorous plant in preparation for a greater growth."

It is a curious circumstance that so many of the prominent editors of the Dafoe period got their starts on the Montreal *Star* in the early days of its ownership by Hugh Graham, later Lord Atholstan. That was when the *Star* was rising to circulation, wealth and influence; after it had attained those three desirables it ceased to be so productive of genius. The lesson for aspiring young journalists would seem to be that they should endeavor to associate themselves, not with an already well-established paper, but with one which is on the way up and is still struggling. Now that the daily newspaper situation is so rigidly stabilized, the difficulty is going to be in finding a newspaper which is on the way up; but it should not be impossible.

GOD'S DEPUTIES

FOR shoon and hosen and woolly wear,
For breeks and kirtles and gabardines,
That screen our hide from the frosty air,
From grandsire down to the youngest weans—
We tip our caps to the boys who fight.

For *cerealia,* salad-greens,
For belly-timber which never fails,
From sirloin downward to Boston beans,
To fish-and-chips, and to stouts and ales,
We bow to the men of battle-might.

For window-panes and a decent roof,
For grate-fires flickering, brave to see,
For friends unmaimed by the Hitler hoof,
For daughters still in virginity,
These, to the gunners we indite.

Give humble thanks to God if you please;
But here's to his toil-worn deputies!

J. E. MIDDLETON

Constituent Convention

CONSIDERABLE further light has been shed on the C.C.F. proposal for a "constituent convention" to draft a new Canadian constitution. The name appears to have been very ill-chosen, for it suggests at once a body with final constitution-making powers — which in Canada at present means final powers to tell the British Parliament what to enact in place of the B.N.A. Act. The party leaders, it now appears, do not contemplate anything of the kind. The power to tell the British Parliament what to enact is to remain with the Canadian Parliament; but in so far as what it tells the British Parliament to enact coincides with what the constituent convention has recommended it will have greater authority — so much greater, in the opinion of the C.C.F. leaders, that it will easily overcome all objections raised by provinces to having their area of sovereignty diminished.

It is a pity that Messrs. Scott and Lewis did not make this clear in their original suggestion. The nature—the electoral basis, which they propose should be mainly provided by economic associations such as boards of trade, farmers' societies, trade unions and the like—of their convention may be open to objection, but a popularly-based gathering of some sort, entirely free from the "vested interests" of the existing political organisms, both Dominion and provincial, might at the proper time and with proper leadership be decidedly useful.

That there must eventually be a reduction, in the economic sphere at least, of the powers of the provinces and an increase in those of the Dominion is now admitted by all. The present very great concentration in Dominion hands is wholly the result of the existence of the war emergency, and must end with that emergency; but we dare not go back to the full measure of pre-war provincial power. Nevertheless every specific proposal to diminish provincial powers, and every proposal for a method of constitutional amendment *within Canada* which would make it possible to diminish them in future, will be resisted by one, two or three of the provinces. The British Parliament would certainly feel some embarrassment, some hesitation, perhaps some difficulty, in enacting such a diminution against provincial protest. If the embarrassment can be lessened by an expression of the popular will coming through a channel which is neither federal nor provincial, something valuable may have been achieved.

The problem is not urgent in the sense of being a matter of months, or even of a year or two. No court on earth would declare the "emergency" ended by the mere termination of hostilities; conditions justifying that title are more likely than not to continue for five years after peace is signed. But they will not continue indefinitely, and before they end the provinces must have been deprived of some of their economic power, the right to make further adjustments must have been taken over by the Canadian people, and a method of making them must have been provided for.

POST WAR
INTERNATIONAL AIR CONTROL
BRITISH EMPIRE BRANCH
'OH BOY! A WIZARD PRANG, CHAPS!' DROPPED TWO SPRAYS OF FORGET-ME-NOTS ON WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW.
LOW

CIVIL FLYING

Police and Firemen

THE Provincial Treasurer of Quebec has announced that the Quebec government proposes to bring in at the coming session "a law designed to prevent affiliation with any outside union and to forbid strikes of policemen and firemen under any circumstances." The Montreal English-speaking press continues to be very angry with the Quebec government, ostensibly for not preventing the Montreal firemen and policemen from striking last month; but the real reason is not that the strike was not prevented, but that it was not broken. Nobody has suggested any means by which it could have been prevented, seeing that there is nothing in the law to prohibit it; and the real grievance against the Government is that it prevented the city from fighting the strike to a final issue of victory for one side or the other. The *Gazette* and the *Star* were both quite prepared to see the city adopt this course, notwithstanding the very grave risks which it involved of widespread disorder, destruction of property, and almost certainly loss of life.

The *Gazette* now maintains that to announce legislation to ban outside unions for police and firemen and to forbid them to strike is fantastic, and "seeks to lock the barn door of community security after the theft of the horse of stable relations with the police and firemen here." In effect, it adds, the Government is proposing to double-cross the men and take away from them the union recognition which they have just won.

It was all right, in the *Gazette's* view, to fight the police and firemen in order to withhold from them the affiliation with the C.C.L. which had been awarded them by a board of arbitration and which was not prohibited to them by any law; it is not all right to deprive them of that affiliation by a general enactment, accompanied as it no doubt will be by proper provision for the safeguarding of their economic interests. This sounds to us like a thoroughly illogical position—the position, probably, of people who are angry at having been deprived of the opportunity for a knock-down-and-drag-out fight with their enemies, a fight which they might possibly have won, but which would certainly have involved grave danger to many innocent bystanders.

Debt to Railways

THE amount of the contribution of any country to the total war effort of the side which it supports is strictly limited by the capacity of its transportation equipment. In the fourth year of the Second World War the contribution of Canada—the most far-flung and thinly populated of all the United Nations—has been so great that it has strained the capacity of the nation's railway facilities to the utmost. The productive effort of the country is distributed along its entire length, and wheat, one of the things most needed in Europe, is actually raised around the half-way line between its eastern and western coasts. During a crop-moving period of 113 working days in 1943 the Canadian Pacific handled a total of 65,727 cars of grain, while at the same time carrying on the heaviest movement of other weighty commodities that its history has ever known. In ton miles its freight traffic was 70 per cent greater than in 1939. On the Canadian National the total ton mile increase was even more startling, being estimated at 112 per cent. An interesting point in proof of the greatly increased efficiency in railway performance since the last war is the fact that on the Canadian National the traffic of 1943 as compared with that of 1917 (the equivalent year of the last war) was handled with 16.6 per cent fewer locomotives and 15.5 percent fewer freight cars. The explanation is that the locomotives are vastly more powerful, and the freight cars are larger and get much more rapid handling at loading and unloading points and are returned more promptly when empty.

In a world in which, as we have now reluctantly to recognize, the element of force is destined to continue to have importance, the prime requisite for national power is an efficient and well-located steel industry. But the second requisite is surely an adequate and efficient transportation system, capable of moving bulky goods with great speed at low cost. The past four years have effectually disposed of any idea that the railway has ceased, or is likely to cease, to rank among the foundations of national greatness. The annual reviews of Presidents Coleman and Vaughan are reminders to the Canadian people that whatever the railways may have cost in dollars and cents—and it is to be remembered that even in the case of the C.P.R. the owners have received little or no return on their investment for many years past—they have amply justified themselves by the service they have rendered in the great struggle for the defeat of tyranny and aggression.

THE PASSING SHOW

OTTAWA paper says the income tax forms will be simple when the income tax is simple. And that will be when it's one hundred per cent on everything over the first three hundred dollars.

•

Commuter air service is said to be all ready to start right after the war, and we suppose that instead of saying "Take the air" we shall yell "Get the helicopter out of here!"

•

Gossip predicts a federal election by Easter. And Mr. Howe and Mr. Ian Mackenzie have started to lay their eggs already.

•

Reading the reports of the latest CCF convention we have come to the conclusion that never have so many people travelled so much to discuss so many things so often in wartime.

•

The House By the Side of the Road

(With apologies to Sam Walter Foss)

Let me lock up my house by the side of the road,
And let all the renters rush by.
For the rents they are low, the rents they are bad,
They're too small a cut of the pie.

So why should I sit on my furnace seat
And hurl in coal by the pan?
Let me lock up my house by the side of the road
And still be a friend—if I can.

BILL W.

•

There's one thing in favor of the Germans. They don't have to bother about planning the world to come.

•

Remember the dear old days when they used to run reduced-fare excursions at Christmas and New Year?

•

Sit down, ye prisoners of starvation, you don't have to stand up any more. Russia has got a new national anthem.

•

Jail Fare Okay

The money comes in, and goes out.
Of that there's no manner of doubt,
For the eighty-cent roast that our wife used to buy
Is one-forty-five; also apples are high.
But bread's just the same, although no one tells why,
So what are we kicking about?

The wines have gone up (we are told)
Till they taste like infusions of gold,
And the new price for orchids induces a pain,
And the diamond merchants are full-fed with gain,
But the water-rate stands, so we cannot complain,
As long as the jail isn't cold.

J. E. M.

•

1944, the year to usher Prussia out and usher Russia in.

•

We predict a severe shortage of pins owing to the great increase in the number of pin-up girls.

•

If they would only show a few more signs of activity we might refer to them as the Aggressive Conservatives.

•

The Customer is Always . . .

Oh speed the day when clerks in stores
Won't treat me like a moron,
And say to me, "But, Sir, I see
You don't know there's a war on."

NICK

•

If the war guilt trials are going to be carried out on British principles, how are we going to find a jury of a dozen men all low enough to be Hitler's peers?

•

A 1943 Santa Claus, red suit, white whiskers and all, ended up in a Montreal jail after a street brawl with a policeman. Is it possible that Santa Clauses do not belong to the C.C.L.?

•

Rats caused 200 million dollars of damage in the United States last year. And this does not include the losses due to illegal strikes.

•

Things missed by passengers who jammed the railway stations during the two holiday seasons were one pair of men's trousers, four women's shoes, and several thousand train connections.

Fleet Air Arm Prepares for Vital Tasks Ahead

By A. J. McWhinnie

Naval airmen are taught ship and aircraft recognition by handling exact scale models.

In the armament room future fighter pilots learn component parts of all types of guns.

THERE is vital work ahead for the Naval Air Service—or the Fleet Air Arm, as the world knows it. It is for this that long-term, concentrated, intensified training is taking place in Britain, the country which pioneered naval aircraft.

Apart from isolated Axis reports of a big British aircraft carrier coming or going from Gibraltar, the newspapers have not featured activities of naval airmen. But they are out on the seas just the same—on the seas and over the seas.

These airmen played a vital part in defending and retaining Malta. Naval fliers fought Axis bombers from the George Cross Island. Aircraft carriers helped to get supplies, arms and more planes to Malta. And Malta remained the corner-stone of the Allied strategic set-up in the Mediterranean, the corner - stone round which we built our new triumph.

The Fleet Air Arm helped to get supplies out to Russia during the most critical months of the Russian campaign. And the Fleet Air Arm played a leading role in the two most decisive sea battles of the war. Naval aircraft were in the vanguard of the Battle of Matapan against the Italian fleet. Before that, the Fleet Air Arm had severely punished the Italian fleet in the Battle of Taranto.

Then the Battle of the Bismarck. A Fleet Air Arm plane reported her absence from a Norwegian fiord. Naval aircraft from the Victorious and the Ark Royal harassed the Bismarck and by their attacks slowed her down until the Home Fleet was able to reach, pummel and sink her.

Prevailing bad weather, swirling snowstorms and fogs in northern waters make it unlikely that units of the Fleet Air Arm took part in the recent sinking of the Scharnhorst as she slipped from her lair in a Norwegian fiord to attack a Russia-bound convoy, but planes definitely played a large part in the even more recent destruction of three German destroyers and a blockade runner in the Bay of Biscay.

How different is the story of Germany's attitude towards the importance of seaborne aircraft. The first German aircraft carrier—the Graf Zeppelin—was laid down eight years ago. Yet she has still to make her initial appearance in the sea war.

Meanwhile Britain goes on building up her naval air strength. Fleet carriers apart from the smaller escort carriers, carrying bombers and fighters into the sea war are being used particularly to smash the menace of the U-boats.

Big or small, they are manned by the highly trained men of the naval air service. At Fleet Air Arm operational training units, sub-lieutenants, midshipmen and petty officers go through a standard course of training to become fighter pilots.

The training is highly technical and specialized. They learn ship and air-craft recognition by means of wooden models which are made to scale and correct to every detail. They are taught to use and understand the component parts of all types of guns they may have to operate. Using training fuselages they practice firing at towed drogues and bow, stern, quarter and section air attack.

IN MOCK combat the camera gun is used and from the film the pilot's hitting accuracy is assessed by using callipers and rule. Wrens are responsible for the handling of this job. In order to learn to estimate range of aircraft, student pilots are seated in a darkened cubicle facing a landscape mirror on which is reflected accurate scale models of planes suspended on cords. As the instructor moved the models backwards and forwards, the pilots estimate the range of aircraft as the mirror moves.

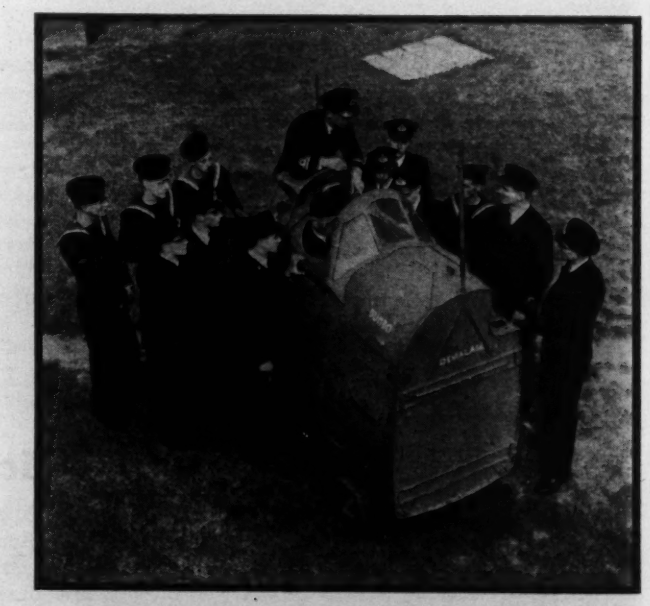
The last weeks at their training unit are given to night flying, air firing exercises and aerodrome dummy deck landing practice. Training completed, the pilots leave Fighter Operational Training Unit and go to a carrier where they will fly either fighter or reconnaissance planes.

And those jobs go further than waiting for Hitler's warships to leave their lairs. Even after Germany has been finally smashed the Fleet Air Arm will fight on. They will be fighting then in the vast Pacific against the Japanese.

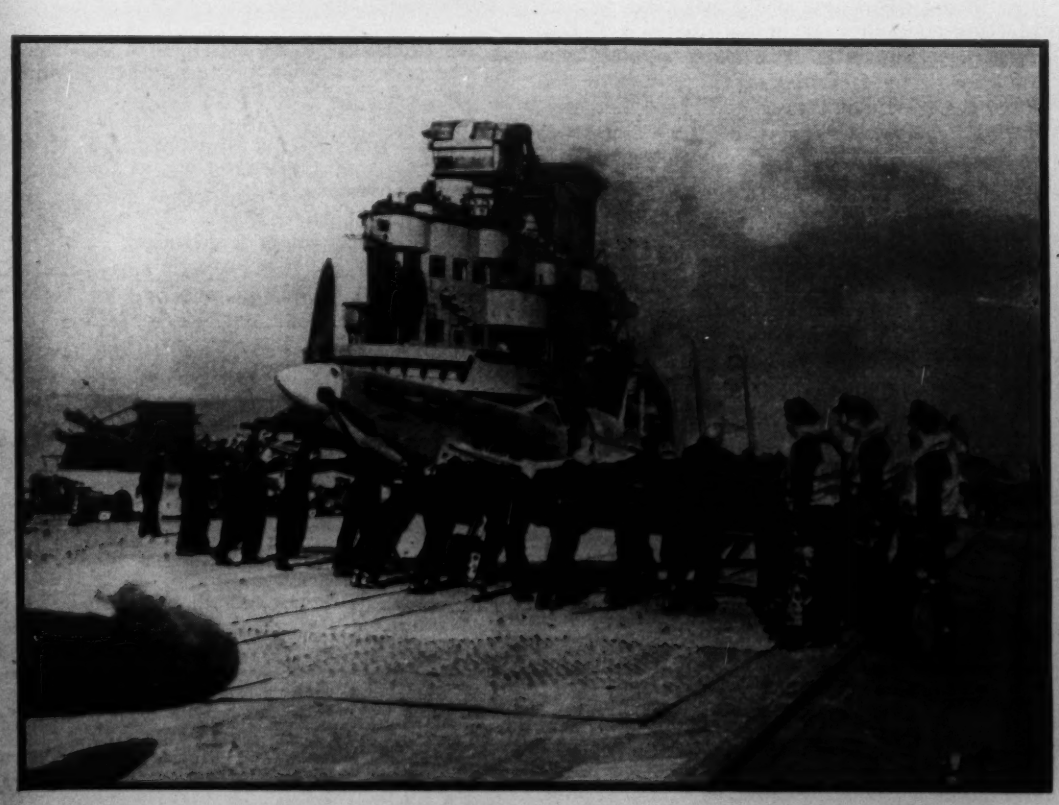
That is why the Fleet Air Arm is being expanded in ships and men. In the Pacific naval airmen hope to get the fights which German and Italian caution in European waters has so often denied them.

The war in the Pacific is very much a war of the aircraft carriers.

Reflected on a moving mirror these models train pilots to estimate range of aircraft.



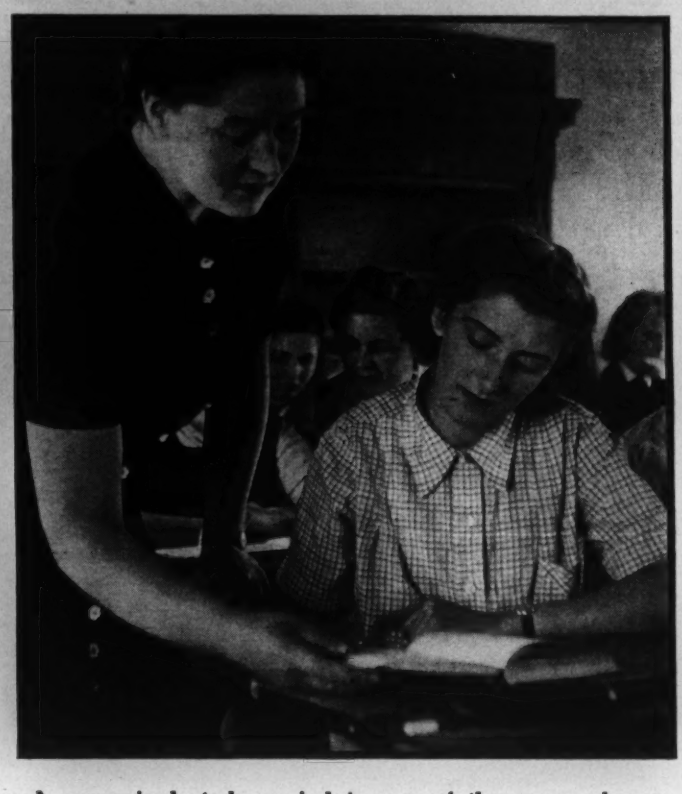
Not a Baby Austin, but a training fuselage. The class is learning compass maintenance.



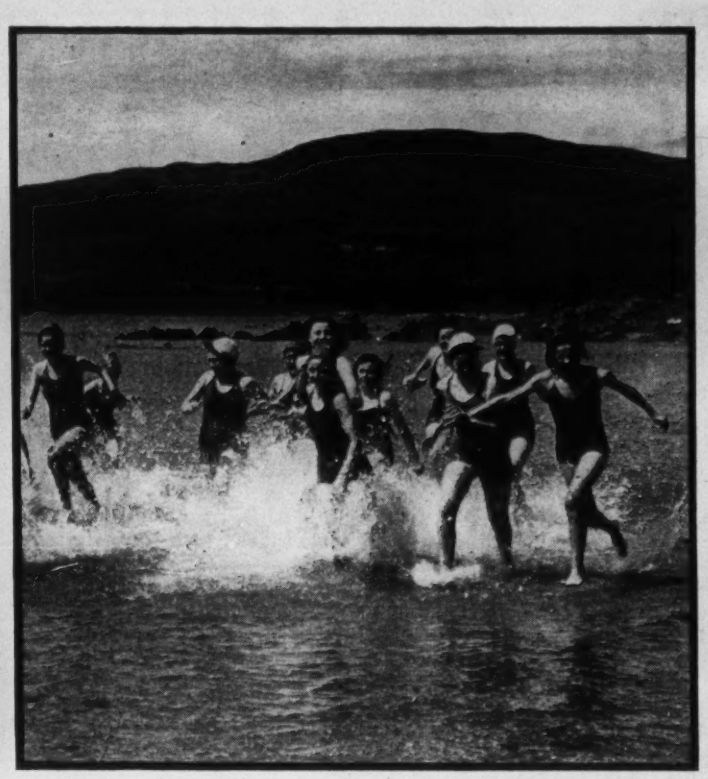
On the flight deck of this aircraft carrier a Seafire is being handled into position.

Air pilots harmonize their guns at the stop butts on H.M.S. Vulture, a training ship.

Leaving spacious Cally House behind, a party of girl boarders set out on their bicycles for a day's outing.



A supervised study period in one of the upper classes. The 200 pupils and teaching staff form a happy community.



Schools out! Now for a refreshing dip in beautiful Solway Firth, on whose shores the school is happily situated.

Mail from home—the day's highlight for these children evacuated from Glasgow to beautiful Cally House.

Future in the Making

ARE there "Old School Ties" in Scotland? We don't know . . . but north of the Clyde, throughout Scotland, the need for evacuating young people from dangerous areas, which were frequent targets for Nazi bombers, has resulted in the establishment of a number of residential schools similar to the private secondary schools of England, known generally as "Public" Schools. Cally House School, a Scottish mansion in Kirkcudbright surrounded by seven acres of gardens and situated on the Solway Firth, is one of these.

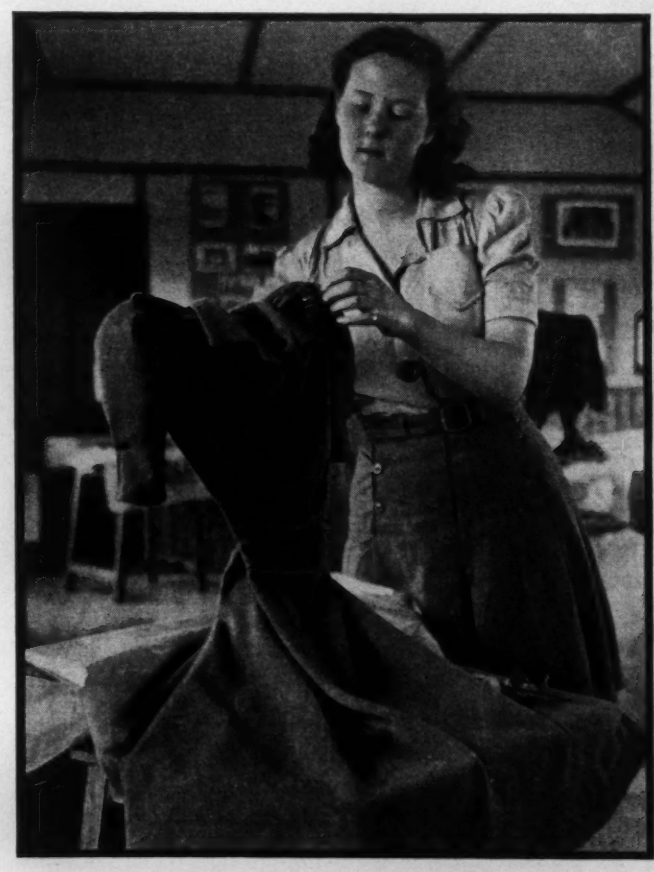
At the end of 1939 two hundred boys and girls were evacuated to Cally House School. They were children of Glasgow families who could ordinarily afford no more than elementary school education. At Cally House they have all the advantages of a full-time secondary education. They are all boarders and the charge per pupil in no case exceeds 9 shillings per week.

Normally they would not be given an education combining so splendidly their mental and physical welfare. But here on the shores of the Firth they have swimming, outdoor sports and even gymnasium in beautiful outdoor surroundings.

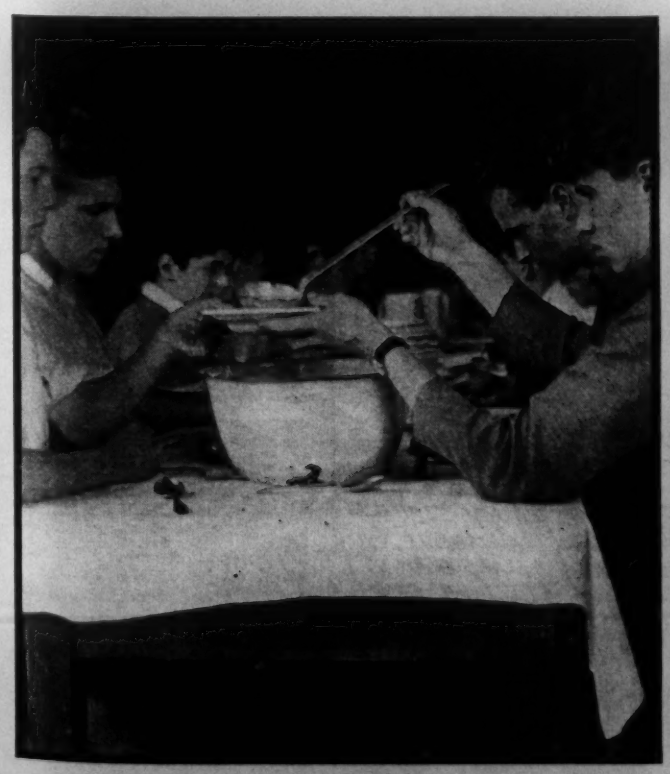
Here then is the ideal background and soil for the growth of democracy. Chief objection to England's famous public schools was their relative exclusiveness, the fact that their advantages were not available to the great mass of young people. They were the symbol of class privilege.

Instead of considering the war with its rationing, universal military and industrial service for all classes and both sexes as a great leveller, in actual fact it has definitely raised the economic and social level of previously under-privileged classes. Cally House School is just one example of the breaking down of the barriers of special privilege, and opening up, especially to younger folks, of educational advantages never before available to them.

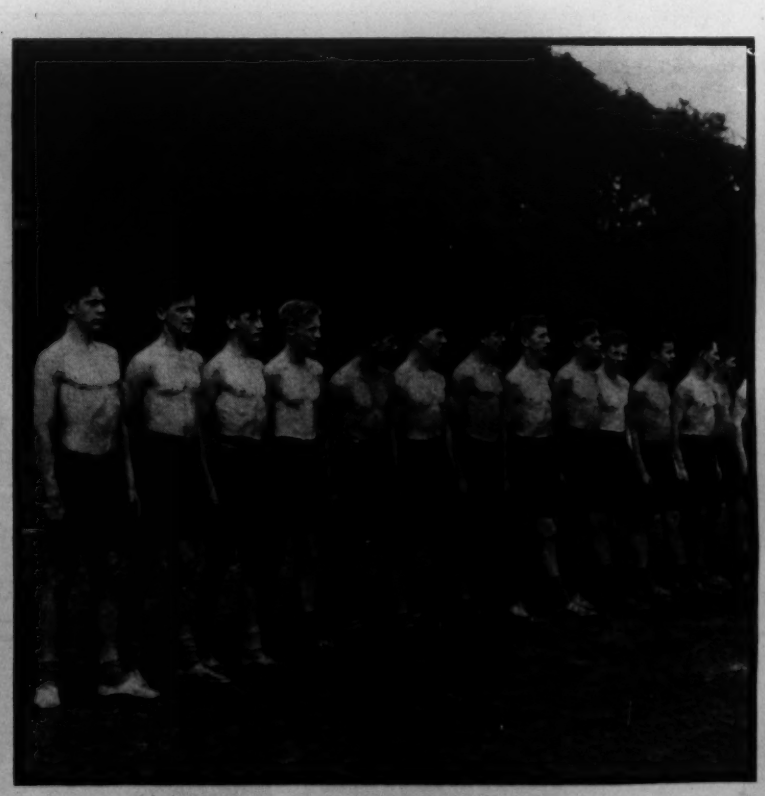
So here's to the Old School Tie. May there be many many more of them! The war in its democratic way has succeeded not in abolishing it—but in keeping the best for which it stands and offering it to many—not just a privileged few.



Teen-age fashion show. A pupil displays a smart frock which she made for the school's dressmaking exhibit.



Lunchtime: One of the boys' prefects serves soup.



Husky Scots lads in gym kit take physical drill out-of-doors.

Student government in action. Prefects Council Meets.

The Last Living Hours in the Drama of Adolf Hitler

By BELLA FROMM

Bella Fromm is the brilliant German society journalist who, by her courage and her great number of devoted friends, was enabled to remain at her desk in spite of her Jewish blood for several years after the Nazis came to power. Long before the war broke out she had to flee.

Out of a knowledge of the Nazi personages such as few persons possess she wrote the famous revelatory volume "Blood and Banquets" which depicted the rise of the new regime and the manner in which it overcame all opposition. Out of the same knowledge she has written this forecast of the most probable end of Adolf Hitler.

NOW that the German leaders can see the handwriting on the wall, what is going on in their minds? How are they preparing to meet the inevitable Day? What hope can they cherish for their personal escape from punishment? What refuge will they seek?

These are questions that nobody can answer with certainty. But I have known personally most of the Nazi leaders from their early beginnings. I know how they think, act, react. I have had ample opportunity to study them at close range.

So let me venture a guess. Let me reach into the future a little bit to see what will happen to one man at the moment of Germany's collapse. . .

Bedlam has broken loose. Hitler alone seems blind to the evidence.

He has spent the long hours of the night in his Berlin air raid shelter tucked away safely in the seat of the only movie theatre in town that was spared by the almost incessant onslaught of the RAF bombs. Once more he has passed the night fascinated by the scenes in the torture chambers of his concentration camps that glide over the screen in an endless stream of horror. When he returns from the depths of the building his bleary eyes blink at the sight of immaculate snow tumbling in silent flakes from a gloomy winter sky.

His Adjutant dashes in and shouts: "The Russians have taken Koenigsberg and Breslau. . . The British and Americans are in Cologne. Krupp's plants are in enemy hands. Allied mechanized divisions are on their way to Berlin and Hamburg. Our armies in the West have surrendered. Our soldiers have turned their guns on Himmler's shock troops, and massacred most of the Generals. . . Let's beat it; there is no time to lose!"

THE Adjutant vansihes. Hitler can't grasp the defeat. He fumes and rages until in utter exhaustion he can only whimper like a frightened child. After a while he jumps to his feet. Jerking back the greasy lock, he pulls the handkerchief from his left sleeve and mops the cold sweat from his brow.

Like a beast in a cage he paces the floor of the once lavish reception room in the Reichs Chancellery. Now his pace is hampered by the piles of wreckage and debris that clutter the 100-foot length of the room. Once surpassing Versailles in pomp and splendor, the whole place is now a shambles. A ghostly parade of mutilated Nordic beauties, painted in the nude by the art students of the swastika school, dangles from torn frames on the marble walls. The splintered legs of chairs clutter the room, the remnants of forty-eight elaborate period pieces, with their seats and backs of pale blue leather smashed to mince meat and their silver swastikas coated with soot and grime.

An English bomb has chopped off the balcony overlooking the Wilhelmstrasse. It has been a neat job and looks as if done by one expert stroke of a Cyclopean razor. In the long forgotten spring of 1933 Hitler had used the balcony as a pedestal above the heads of the cheering crowds who would wait for a glimpse of his gracious smile or a wave of his hand. Those balcony scenes were a replica of Mussolini's great production number so successfully staged by the "Imperator." Pacing up and down, up and down, Hitler sees the fresh scar where the balcony was amputated, and he does not care.

But, in a flash he realizes — it is not the balcony that has gone; it is his power that was chopped off. Gone the days when he stepped before the devoted mob, intoxicated by their roar *"Wir wollen unsern Fuehrer sehen!"* ("We want to see our Leader!") He stops in his tracks—panic-stricken. They will throw stones—they will roar for him, roar with the words of the dreaded song:

"Es geht alles vorueber, es geht alles vorbei.
Die einst priesen Hitler, die schreien jetzt Owei.
Es geht alles vorueber, es geht alles vorbei...

Die ganze Hitlerei. . ."

("Everything passes; everything must go.
Those who once praised Hitler now cry 'Woe'.
Everything passes, everything goes by.
Like a spook it will vanish
The whole Hitler lie.")

For months Goebbels has threatened and pleaded to suppress the song. Now, Hitler knows, it will break forth everywhere. He has no time to lose. Panic-stricken he realizes that he is alone in his crucial hour. He has had no friends since Roehm and Hess left him. Hitler now feels awfully sorry that he was compelled to liquidate his dear friend Ernst Roehm in the purge of June 30, 1934. Too bad he had to get rid of him and his Storm Troopers, because it seemed so much safer to side with the Army generals.

AND Hess, well that was a pity, too. There were rumors that Hitler had sent him to win England's aid against the "Bolshevik peril;" also there were rumors that Hess, Hitler's own "blackhaired Greta," simply ran for dear life before the friend and master might thrust a dagger into the heart of his only remaining true friend.

Adolf's brains work at a furious speed. Why, yes, of course, the *Adlerhorst*, his eyrie perched high on the crag of the Bavarian Mountains. will be the right place.

Get away! There, the button of the signal board—will it work? All his hope, all his despair lies in the pressure of his thumb. The light blinks bright and yellow. It works —the yellow emergency light works! In breathless suspense he strains his ears, his eyes riveted on the door: Is anybody left in the building to answer the signal? A strange looking figure appears in the door. Hitler hardly recognizes his chauffeur and adjutant Schaub. He promoted his faithful servant to the rank of General during the war. Now he looks strange, camouflaged under a raven-colored false beard. The dashing black uniform of the Hitler Guard has been discarded everywhere as a measure of precaution upon the first rumor of invasion and revolution. Schaub is garbed in drab looking clothes and from under his bearded camouflage he stammers: "Where to, *mein Fuehrer*?"

"To the Airport," whispers Hitler.

"Too late, *mein Fuehrer*," shrugs Schaub; "all airports are surrounded by Roehm's faithful friends. They are after you."

Pulling a second beard from his pocket and glueing it to the Fuehrer's ghastly pale face, he urges: "Come on, let's try to get to the Anhalter Railway Station. We'll have to walk there. Maybe we can catch a train to Munich. . . Walls have ears," Schaub whispers, his lips almost brushing Hitler's ear.

Hitler shrinks back. Nobody ever dared such a gesture before—no profane breath had touched the Fuehrer, nobody ever trespassed on the vacuum that surrounded his divine person. Hitler thinks of his sanctuary, guarded and sheltered, where nobody entered before being searched by his bodyguard, not even the generals who had to unbuckle their belts and surrender their weapons before he received them in audience.

"Why, you've made me up like a rabbi!" exclaims the fuehrer in disgust.

"That's the safest bet," retorts Schaub. "The scales have fallen from the eyes of the Germans, they feel remorse for what they've done. Nobody is going to molest a non-Aryan any more, you can be sure of that."

LEAVING through a backdoor of the building, chauffeur - general and Fuehrer hurry southward through the Wilhelmstrasse. Everywhere there is uproar.

At Munich they hurry to Prinzregenten Street, but find a crowd gathered around number sixteen, Hitler's old residence. The RAF could not have done better than these renegade Hitlerites in their anti-Nazi demonstration which, they hope, will assure them a clean bill of moral health.

Schaub has a brain storm. He hails a taxi: "We've sneaked away from the concentration camp, take us to Berchtesgaden to the *Adlerhorst* elevator. We're after Adolf's hide," he whispers. The chauffeur steps on the gas, past Schwabing, they race toward Reichenhall, then Berchtesgaden. At the end of a hairpin curve, blasted deep into the rock, the car stops at the heavy bronze doors which separate the outer driveway from the corridor that runs underground. Schaub pays generously with a 1000-mark bill adorned with Hitler's noble profile. "Not worth a dime any more," thinks Schaub while the chauffeur pockets the money and turns back to his hackstand in Munich.

The corridor leads to the elevator inlaid with heavy copper plates. Engineer Todt has built this eagle's nest perched over five thousand feet high on the peak of the Kehlstein. It took three years to accomplish the job. Now the elevator soars to the peak in seven minutes. The doors slide back, Schaub and Hitler step into a huge room with great plate-glass windows, giving a full view of the majestic mountain panorama.

A sigh of relief heaves Adolf's bosom. Safe at last! The eyrie is fortified, bristling with machine guns, armored with steel plates, its windows bullet proof. The whole grim preparedness is cleverly camouflaged by the aspect of soft luxury and the pleasant atmosphere of the five spacious rooms. André Francois-Poncet, the French Ambassador, one of the half-dozen chosen mortals invited to the fortress, was enchanted by the "Grail's burg," which he described as hanging in a vacuum, surrounded by the wild, bare crags of the mountain.

Hitler's eyes rest on the mountains and he thinks what a good idea it was to have food stored away up here for years and to have a power plant, radio receiving and sending facilities—a perfect shelter from the wicked world. Schaub's voice cuts the thread of his thoughts. "I guess that's all, *mein Fuehrer*," and, in a flat tone of voice, "I'm going to beat it, Herr Hitler; after all it's my own skin that's at stake." He presses the button that makes the doors slide open, and steps into the elevator without a "heil" or salute and glides down.

"He must never get out of here. He'll betray me. They'll come and blow up the place. . . He'll tell them about the dynamite and how to work the emergency lever. I can't let Schaub get out of here. . ." Hitler waits three and a half minutes, then cuts the current which stops the light vibrating sound of the elevator. Schaub hangs midway between heaven and earth. What of it, if one more should die in an unpleasant manner?

HITLER looks about his quarters; the pantry looks most reassuring —for a while, at least. Thinking in terms of eternity he reflects, is a thing of the past. He gathers the weapons, guns, grenades, ammunition, and puts the entire arsenal behind locked and bolted doors. Weapons upset him. He'd never touch them except in emergency. He is too much of a coward to shoot himself. And he prays for salvation. "Please, don't let me die, please."

The faint roar of a plane makes him grab his telescope. His hopes rise; he is sure that it is Goering coming to his rescue. Now he can see the four-engined plane quite clearly, even the man at the wheel. It is one of the Air Marshal's huge machines. Hitler steps on to the balcony and waves and shouts. At the same time he thinks, "Really, that Hermann, he is a real friend."

The plane swoops lower. It can't land on these rocky crags, thinks Hitler. But Goering will know which of the nearby airfields is still safe. He will certainly drop instructions where to board the plane.

The four - motored Focke - Wulf comes lower and lower, circling Hitler's mountain haven. He sees something dropping from the plane and it is aimed straight at the building. "That's it," shouts Hitler gleefully. "Now I am saved!"

He stares at the rapidly falling object, which suddenly emits a shrieking, whining sound. What appeared at first to be a small bag emerges as a huge 2,000-pound bomb. . .

With an agonized shriek, Hitler attempts to flee. But it is too late. He has barely moved from the spot when his ears are deafened by a terrific din and he sinks into an abyss of darkness.

A direct hit has wiped off the entire mountain eyrie. With thunderous noise the debris falls thousands of feet into the rocky ravine, carrying with it the remains of Adolf Hitler's shattered body. The death which he brought to untold thousands has come to him at last.

Taxation and Estate Planning

in 1944

The progressive increase in taxation has put many Wills out of date even where they were drawn only two or three years ago. In certain cases it has even made them unworkable. Heavier succession duties means a greater need for ready cash and will reduce your net estate; income tax at present levels will cut down the income to your beneficiaries. If you have any doubts as to the position of your wife and family, we invite you to consult our Officers and make sure that your estate plan is workable today.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Head Office: 253 Bay Street, Toronto

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH ?
By Ti-Jos
No. 29
I WOULD TAKE A FURNISHED ATTIC, ANYTHING, SO THAT I COULD ACCEPT THIS JOB AND BE NEAR MY HUSBAND
HOUSING REGISTRY
WE'LL LET YOU KNOW AS SOON AS THERE IS ANYTHING, MADAM
IT'S A SHAME. A LOT OF THOSE BIG OLD HOUSES ON FAIRVIEW HAVE ONLY ONE OR TWO PEOPLE LIVING IN THEM
ON FAIRVIEW
ANNABELLE, IT'S OUR DUTY!
VERY WELL. IF YOU THINK SO, I CONSENT
YES, MADAM, 422 FAIRVIEW AVENUE. I'M SURE YOU'LL LIKE IT
I CAN NEVER TELL YOU HOW GRATEFUL I AM. NOW I CAN FEEL I'M HELPING WIN THE WAR... AND SEE SOMETHING OF BILL, TOO
MY SISTER ANNABELLE AND I ARE GLAD TO FEEL WE CAN HELP A LITTLE!
LET'S SHARE HOUSING, TOO!
The needs of war have brought hundreds of people into cities and towns. These people must have somewhere to live. More accommodation must be found. If you have unused space in your house, arrange to rent now. Many cities have a central Housing Registry; but any Real Estate Office will be glad to tell you what to do.
JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

China Faces Problems As She Builds From Scratch

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

AMONG Far Eastern questions, one which deserves attention, even though no definite answer can now be given, concerns the future of China. What will happen after the war to that vast land with rich and natural resources yet scarcely touched, and four hundred millions of people?

We have always had profound admiration for the Chinese people. We respect their great qualities and ancient culture; and believe that China will one day be a leading world power. But that moment has not yet arrived, nor is there any sign that it will be reached the moment Japan's evil power is broken. On the contrary, the end of the war will see China faced with enormous problems, both of an economic and political character, which will require all the genius of her people and possibly many years of effort to overcome.

Economically, she will have to begin almost from scratch to build up a modern industrial system. Whether we like it or not, a country's influence in the councils of the nations today depends largely on its industrial potential. Steel production has become the index of national power and prestige. At present, China's annual production of steel is considerably less than India's.

Politically, her problems will be no less vast. For instance, it remains to be seen whether liberated China can be held together as a single administrative unit. Some good friends of China fear lest the Kuomintang, or whatever party or parties succeed it, may be unable to prevent China becoming divided into three or possibly four separate states.

Some light on these vital and many-sided questions is provided by the following report specially written for me by a correspondent in West China who enjoys almost unrivalled opportunities for studying Chinese affairs:

"I recently had the opportunity of having talks with visitors from other parts of China and friends returned from Chungking and also from the Northwest. The following comments based on these talks and my own observations here may be of interest.

"Lord Louis Mountbatten made an excellent impression on the Chinese in Chungking, both by his own personal charm and his frank appraisal of the situation. This augurs well for the future.

Anti-British Feeling

"Not a few Chinese, however, were disappointed, not unnaturally, with the emphasis laid on the difficulties facing the South-East Asia Command, implying that the Chinese should not raise their hopes too high regarding the reopening of the Burma Road in the near future. Unfortunately, there has been not a little wishful thinking and writing in some sections of the Chinese press, which has led the ordinary Chinese citizen, who, in the heart of a great continent, finds it difficult to appreciate the problems of amphibious warfare, to expect an immediate attack on Burma. Their hopes were raised that as soon as the monsoon ended last autumn there would be a large-scale attack, which did not materialize, and there was keen disappointment among those who expected it, and this stirred up again an undercurrent of anti-British feeling in some places.

"This anti-British feeling was further intensified by the statement of one of the American Congressmen who visited the different war zones to the effect (as quoted in the Chinese press) that Britain was doing nothing about the Burma campaign and was "unwilling" to do so. This aroused the old suspicions about Britain's attitude towards Japan. Because of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of the past, many Chinese have a suspicion that Britain will not put her full weight into the struggle against Japan, and take the plain statements of the Prime Minister and others with a pinch of salt. They are apt to forget that Britain too has scores to settle with Japan. The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten did a good deal to allay these suspicions, and his visit to Chungking has, I think, given a quietus to that type of thought among all who met him or came in direct contact with him. But it is too early for the effect of the visit to be felt outside Chungking and government circles. Disappointment over the failure to begin an autumn campaign in Burma remains. However, generally speaking, there is far less anti-British feeling than there was eighteen months ago. A friend recently returned from the northwest said he found practically no anti-British feeling in the places he visited.

Currency Problems

"One anomaly in the present situation in China is the different attitude towards currency transactions on the black market by the British and American authorities. The British authorities have observed the Chinese law and refrained from dealings with the black market. The British personnel is paid in Chinese national currency (NC), whereas the American personnel is paid in U.S. gold dollar notes, flown in by plane, which they then sell on the black market. The official exchange rate is one U.S. dollar equals 20 Chinese NC dollars, but on the black market the rate is now about ninety-four Chinese NC dollars for one U.S. dollar, and touched 107 Chinese dollars in Kunming. The air personnel and embassy and consular officials, especially if married with a wife and children to support in some cases, found it far from easy to keep up appearances when their salaries are paid at the rate of only 80 Chinese NC dollars to the pound (recently raised to 120 dollars), and the cost of living has risen in the astounding way it has until today the index stands at 15100 in Szechwan Province or 150 times the pre-war cost of living.

"Regarding the political future, those close to the Generalissimo feel that he personally stands for a liberal post-war policy. There are many, however, who are not sure he will be able to carry the Kuomintang, as a whole, with him.

Anti-American Feeling

"One of the biggest problems facing China is after-war deflation. The fact mentioned above that the cost of living index figure now stands at 15100 (reckoned on a basis of average February-June 1937 as equal to 100) shows the point to which inflation has gone. It now takes approximately 29 U.S. dollars (at official rate of one U.S. dollar being equal to 20 Chinese NC dollars) to buy what one U.S. dollar did before the war. (One U.S. dollar then equalled approximately 3 Chinese NC dollars.)

"There is little discussion in this problem by the Chinese press, though presumably the government must be giving anxious thought to it. Not a few feel it would be better now to let the Chinese dollar begin to find its own level in the world market, to avoid the sudden fall in its value when communications with the outside world are restored and trade is opened up again. It is understood, however, that at this moment the government feels that any change in the exchange rate would have an adverse effect on China's prestige and a bad psychological effect internally. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any change in the exchange rate at present.

"Surprising as it may seem, in view of the traditional friendship existing between the U.S.A. and China, there has developed in some places where American airmen are stationed an undertone of anti-American feeling. One among other causes for resentment, is the tremendous disparity between the standard of living and pay of the American airman and the ordinary Chinese soldier. This problem, I understand, has been felt even in England and here, of course, is infinitely more acute, for the Chinese soldier is atrociously badly paid. Linked with this is the fact that Americans are bringing by plane, and therefore from the Chinese point of view are using valuable space that might have been better employed, quantities of what the Chinese call unessentials, e.g. tinned goods. The American authorities are alive to the latter angle of the problem, and less tinned food is being brought in and greater use is being made of local produce. Housing and feeding the American airmen is one way in which leaselend in reverse is being worked out."

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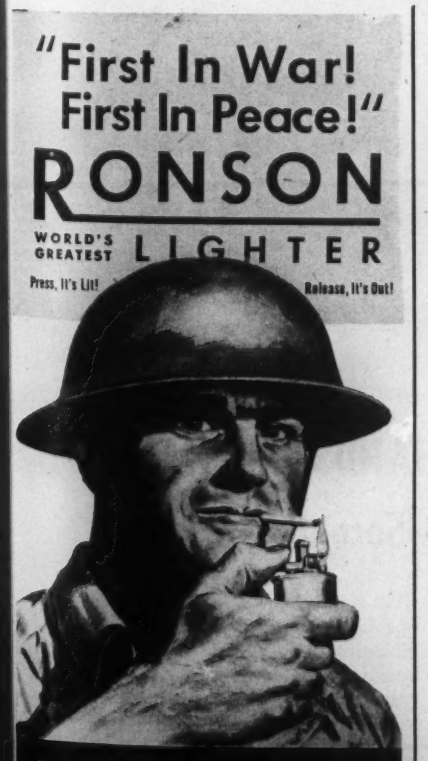

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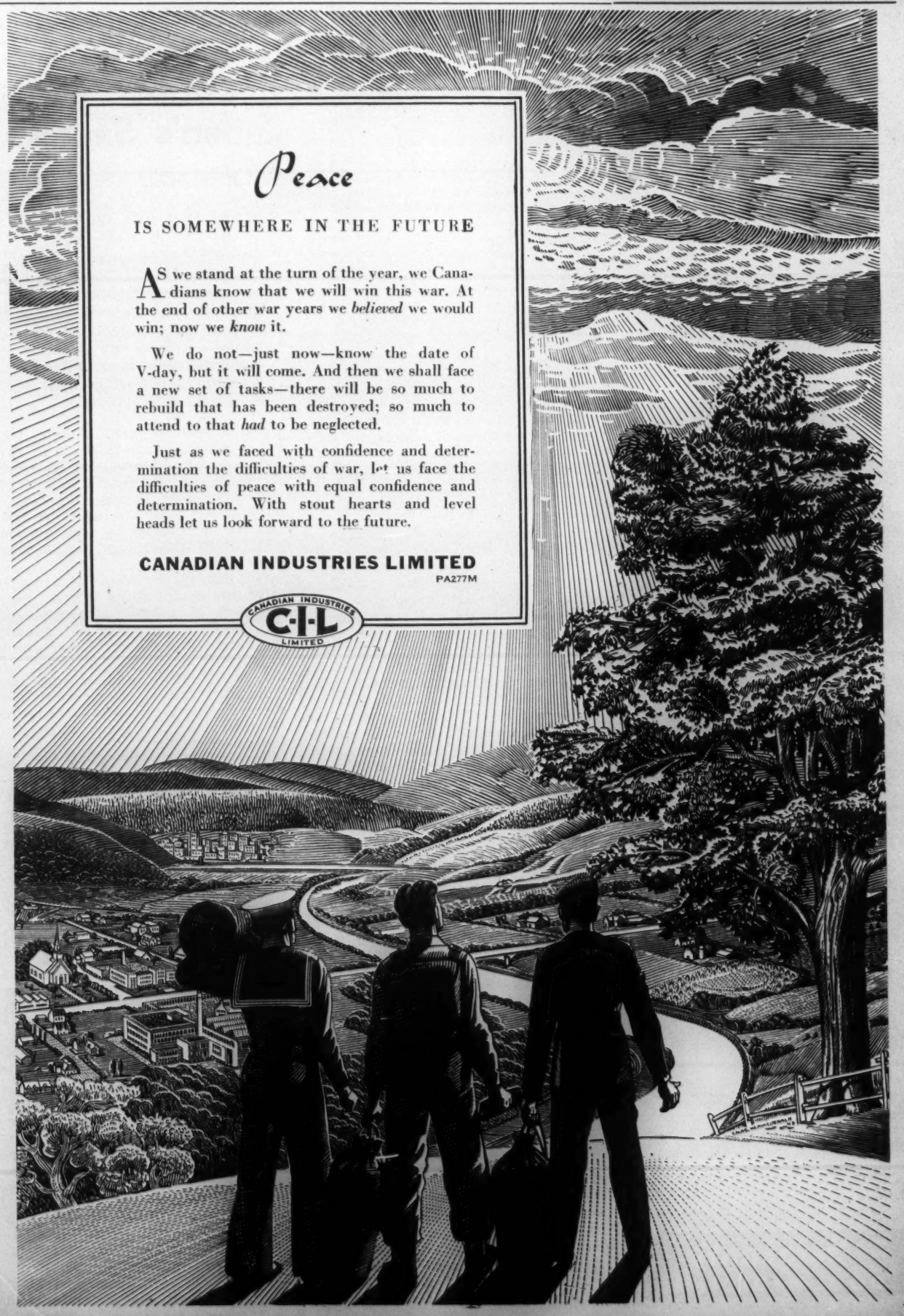


THE OTTAWA LETTER

Political Course of 1944 Up To Mr. King and the Gods

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WITHOUT some kind of divining instrument corresponding to that new American bomb-sight which permits accurate aiming through deep cloud and fog the 1944 outlook in Canada's national affairs can only be properly described as particularly obscure. The course of domestic events would be less apparent in advance to any stargazer than is commonly the case at the beginning of a year.

A year ago we could be pretty sure that there was only an off chance that Mr. King would bring on an election during the ensuing twelve months. It could be seen that the country was going to reach the peak of its war production sometime around the middle or third-quarter of the year. It was obvious, following Mr. Humphrey Mitchell's wrecking of the Selective Service system in connection with his wrecking of the dollar-a-year-man career of aggressive Selective Service Director Elliott Little, that manpower was going to be one of the most difficult and serious problems of the home front. You could tell without much clairvoyance that Mr. Donald Gordon was going to have about the toughest time of any of the war lords in resisting pressures against his price ceilings, which is just the kind of time he has been having over the last several months. And it was reasonably apparent to the close observer that with so much concern being expended on price control and on economies in production a more or less serious consumer goods supply situation was in the making. You couldn't, of course, have foreseen that Mr. King's Government would be debating with itself over what to do about a plan for bettering wartime labor relations, because a year ago Mr. Justice McTague had not been brought to the special task of evolving such a plan.

It would have been difficult to guess that Mr. Bracken would turn out to be such an original kind of party leader that he would let a year go by without revealing any desire or intention to take over the duties of leadership in the place from which they are customarily discharged, the House of Commons. On the other hand, the acute student of political affairs might well have had a free vision of the rising aggressiveness and confidence of Mr. Coldwell's CCF.

On the whole then, it was very nearly as simple a matter to view the leading developments of 1943 from before as it is to review them from behind. By comparison, how little is discernible of what 1944 holds of special interest and importance in the domestic field!

Election Guessing

Nobody knows, although many try dimly to guess, whether Mr. King intends to go to the country this year. He has told that he doesn't like the idea—and doesn't believe the people would like it—of an election in the midst of the war; that he believes a Government should ordinarily serve out its parliamentary term, which in the case of his administration will not end until 1945; and that in any case he would like to see the boys come home before going out to see his constituents from the hustings. But he told all this in a way that persuaded a lot of suspicious people that he was carefully building up for a sudden bolt to the electors much sooner than 1945 under conditions which would have his adversaries at a disadvantage. Guesses as to what can be expected in this connection this year are about as numerous one way as the other, and both sets of guessers advance about equally logical reasons in support of their prognostications. Only Mr. King himself knows and he isn't telling—not even his colleagues at the council table.

If an election should come there will be even wider guesses about the outcome. We fancy they will be still more risky guesses. Unless the visibility improves it will be pretty difficult to determine the strength of the appeal Mr. King, with the measures he will take in advance, will be able to make to the country—even to that section of it east of the Ottawa river where so many people figure his fortunes are shrinking. The effectiveness of Mr. Bracken's leadership is correspondingly indeterminable, as are also the organization efforts of his Progressive Conservative people's party. As for Mr. Coldwell's Socialists, it begins to look as if they might succeed in talking themselves into a slump, but nobody could very safely attempt to say at this time how solidly labor may go over to them, and there seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to their prospects on the prairies.

Anti-Inflation?

On other sectors of the home front the 1944 outlook is also obscure. The government will have to decide again, perhaps before the year is very old, how far it is prepared to go in maintaining its anti-inflation policy. Since it was over three months in the last part of 1943 in deciding the same question, or at least in revealing a decision, there is bound to be uncertainty as to what will happen when the next crisis comes. The three-point margin on the cost of living which the government has allowed itself before undertaking to move again in the matter will be heavily eaten into by increased production costs on coal, the higher production costs resulting from the recent final boost in the cost of living bonus. A wage concession for railway workers which does not seem altogether unlikely despite the tightening up of the Wage Control Order, would absorb still more of the margin. The Prime Minister promised action when the limit of the margin was reached, but there is no indication that the government has determined what that action will be and there is a good deal of difference of opinion in cabinet quarters about further recourse to subsidies.

It is apparent at least that Mr. Donald Gordon's agonies are far from over.

The government is still not out of the woods about a labor relations plan, with the problem of satisfying the provincial governments coming up to beset it after it had been in labor for months with angles of the question which were more or less peculiar to Ottawa.

The extent to which industry will be reconverted to civilian operations will depend on how well the fortunes of the United Nations go on the fighting fronts. In any event there is likely to be a good deal of reconversion this year. Ottawa seems to be getting ready to do its part in connection with it.

With some of the war lords talking about the war being over in two years and others expecting to see the finish in about as many months it is pretty hard to tell what Mr. Ilsley will feel he can do about taxation relief for business or the general public. And with broad social security measures being plotted new drains on the treasury have also to be considered in connection with taxation prospects.

So by and large we come out the same door that we went in at, having found little to lighten the darkness of 1944.

• •

Japan's Secret Weapon

By WILSON POPHAM

Opium has a great demoralizing influence—we Westerners hardly appreciate how great. In China it is such a scourge that the government has shot confirmed dealers and smokers. Japan has capitalized on this by promoting a huge illicit trade in the drug.

DECISIONS of epoch-making importance have been made by the British and Netherlands Governments, vital to the future welfare of their territories in the Far East—nothing less than the complete banning of opium-smoking, that age-old curse of the Orient, and the Chinese in particular.

It is difficult for Westerners to conceive the demoralizing effects upon hundreds of millions of Chinese of the habit. Determined to conquer the menace the Chinese Government established hundreds of hospitals for the treatment of addicts, and not only illicit Chinese drug dealers, but even "obstinate" smokers—those who relapsed into the habit after discharge—were shot.

The penalty may strike us as severe. It was, but the Chinese delegate to the League of Nations Opium Committee declared: "The life of the nation depends on this struggle against the drugs, which we must fight to the bitter end."

Appreciating that fact the Japanese conceived it as a furtive aid to the consummation of their ambitions—which extended not only to China. Long ago conclusive proof was placed before the League of Nations of how the Japanese and Japanese-paid agents were carrying on an enormous illicit traffic in drugs to North America, Egypt, India, and other Far Eastern Countries.

Last year the U.S. Commissioner for Narcotics confirmed it, stating that Japan used the drug traffic as a definite instrument of national policy for a decade before Pearl Harbor. Three considerations moved the Japanese Government: revenue, the corruption of the Western nations, (and particularly the United States, Japan's potential opponent in the Pacific) and the weakening and enslavement of the peoples of lands already invaded, or marked for invasion, by Japan.

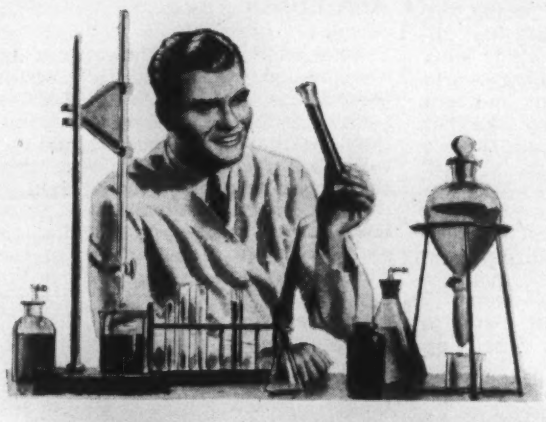
It is in occupied China and Manchuria, of course, that Japan has had the greatest opportunity of putting this plan into effect. In the great cities of Manchuria (Manchukuo) it is estimated that at least one quarter of the inhabitants are drug addicts.

Army Exploits Trade

Observing that Chinese opium slaves were less given to "dangerous thoughts" (otherwise, anti-Japanese ideas) and that fortunes could be made out of the traffic, the Japanese Army became the protector and exploiter of the trade. One colonel had no less than 200 tons of opium to sell, and he opened negotiations with the puppet regime in Shanghai to start a heroin factory.

Long before the invasion of China the Japanese were active in encouraging the traffic. In the treaty ports of Amoy and Foochow there were over 650 dens, most of them kept by Japanese subjects. In another area, where a Chinese governor tried to stamp out the hellish game there were 131 dens. The Japanese keepers succeeded in thwarting this opponent by having him dubbed "anti-Japanese". When, some years back, the Japanese vacated the Hankow concession the Chinese police (powerless before because of international law) cleared out the dens and burnt a huge pile of paraphernalia 120 feet square and 20 feet high.

Like his fellow conspirator, the German, the Jap will stop at nothing in order to gain his ends.



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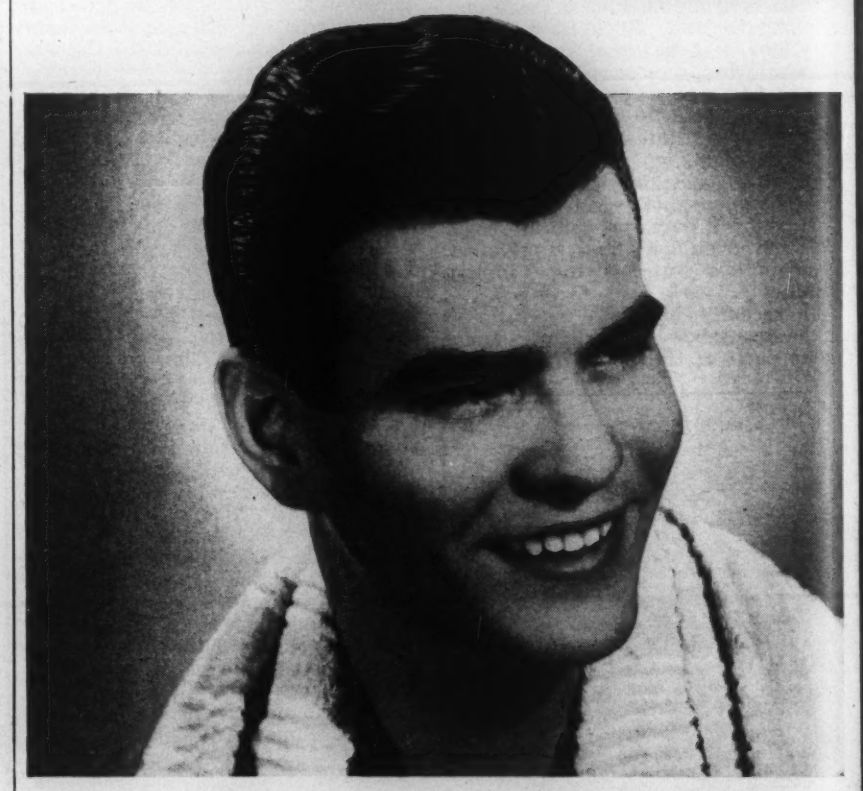

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Canada Has Her Own Malvern Conference

By B. K. SANDWELL

Canada too has her Malvern Conference, following closely on the lines of the English original, and dealing with the relationship of the Church of England in Canada to social and political problems requiring the activity of the Church member in his capacity as citizen, employer, employee, investor, etc.

The report of the first Conference meeting is now available, and contains much admirable material for the guidance of Church members — and not of the Church of England alone— in their attitude on public questions.

A FAIRLY complete report of the Canadian Conference held last autumn at Trinity College, Toronto, is now obtainable for twenty-five cents from the office of the Canadian Malvern Association, Trinity College.

The Conference was a Church of England meeting, and arose out of the work of the Social Action Committee of a Toronto parish. Eighty delegates were registered from the five nearest dioceses. The proceedings must have been thoroughly unsatisfactory to that not inconsiderable group of Canadian religionists which holds that the churches are paying too much attention to pie in the present life and too little to piety with a view to the future one.

One of the basic principles from which the Conference started its discussions was that of the Archbishop of Canterbury's statement to the original Malvern Conference in England: "The purpose of God is manifestly the development of free persons in fellowship or community. This gives us our standard. Whatever truly promotes this is right; whatever hinders this is wrong; anything which has no bearing upon this is, from the Christian standpoint, neutral."

Man's Conduct Worst Evil

In view of the fact that there is never likely to be agreement among all Christians as to the practical measures for implementing Christian principles, and also because judgement concerning these measures requires "the use by Christians of accurate knowledge such as can only be secured by them in co-operation with specialists in many fields," the Conference urged that church people should devote a considerable amount of time to the study and discussion of social problems, beginning with small voluntary groups in the parish or community. "No phase of human life is exempt from the scrutiny of the Christian Church."

Certain guiding principles were laid down for such discussion, and appear to have been predicated largely on the statements of the 1941 Malvern Conference and the 1942 Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility. The attitude which concerns itself solely with the alleviation of distress was strongly deprecated: "The worst evil is not the distress, but the conduct of man which produces that distress."

Church and Society

The report asserts very emphatically the right and the imperative duty of society, and of the Christian as a member of society, to take an effective interest in the problems of employment, housing, and finance. Finance particularly disturbed the Conference. It noted that responsibility for employment "appears to rest at present primarily with such financial and industrial institutions as now control our economy," and urged Christian people to "consider the extent to which the control of money is being exercised for the benefit of mankind at large." It would perhaps have been better if the Conference had explained precisely what it means by the word "control." If it means the control exercised by the owners of money, or by those who have it in trust for the owners for lending or investment purposes, it might as well be admitted that "the benefit of mankind at large" does not figure at all among the primary objectives; if any such benefit results it is entirely as an incidental by-product, and it is no use asking that it should be anything else. If on the other hand the "control" referred to is that which is exercised by the state, there is a good deal of effort to exercise it for the benefit, not perhaps of mankind at large, but at least for that of the citizens at large of the particular state; and an increase in the amount of such control, if it can only be wisely managed and avoid the pitfall of deterring investment altogether, may therefore well be productive of a great deal of good. But people who discuss these questions and urge others to discuss them should be as careful as possible in their use of terms.

The same problem of control, although the word itself is not used, arises in connection with the housing problem, about which the Conference was very properly exercised. "Present conditions encourage crowding and cheap construction, and put emphasis on the house to the detriment of the land. . . New development must be planned and integrated with a National Scheme as envisaged by the British Government whose method encourages local and individual initiative within limits which safeguard the rights of the community." (It may be doubted if the Conference would have been as cheerful about the British scheme had it been sitting in England; there is almost as much badly designed new housing in that country as in our own.)

Somewhere in Italy an American sergeant shares his canteen of water with a wounded Italian officer, as the latter waits to be transferred to a medical examination centre.

Personal Profit Motive

On the subject of Christian Standards the Conference incorporated the famous six declarations—two for the child and four for the citizen—of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and added a declaration by the Montreal Synod "that a society predicated on the dominance of personal economic profit rests upon an un-Christian and impractical foundation; . . . that society has evolved to the point where the dominance of the profit motive in its present form can no longer continue to accomplish the progress demanded by the requirements of the present day; that the sole motive of personal profit is not a calling to which Christians should dedicate their lives."

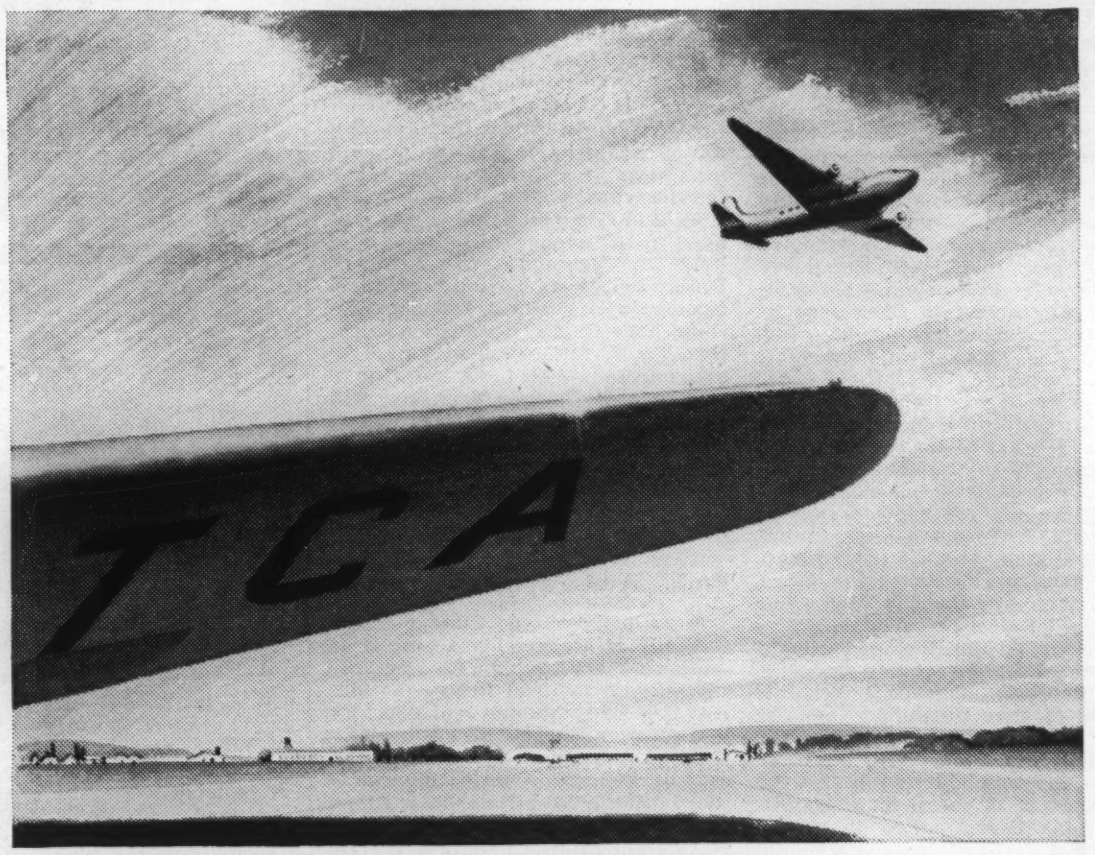
A most important declaration is that of the responsibility of Christians to take part in governing bodies "in order that they may there hold up Christian standards and make them effective in legislation." To this end they must acquire the requisite knowledge of the tasks and processes of government; and the Conference wisely recommended the municipality as the best training ground, and urged that each parish should have a study-action group to deal with local problems.

The Church of England in Canada has long been noted for a special interest in the rural community, an interest partly accounted for by its episcopal organization, which ensures that a considerable number of its ablest and most respected clergy will always be withheld from preoccupation with the great urban parishes. The Conference called for a restoration of "the dignity of rural life" by means of a great improvement in the health conditions, educational facilities, land management policies and economic organization of the rural areas, and called for special training for the clergy who are called to work in such areas.

In the field of industry, collective bargaining was strongly upheld, and the Conference deplored the "false propaganda" which ascribes the organization of labor to the efforts of "agitators," "foreigners" and "Communists" without examination or knowledge of the facts. But the endeavor to apply Christian principles in the industrial relationship need not be supposed to pertain to the employers' side alone. "Labor itself must recognize that the increase of its power and influence demands higher standards." Organized labor has a tremendous responsibility to relate the interests of its own members to those of the community as a whole.

Space does not permit of dealing with the recommendations concerning the Family, Race Relations, and the internal economy of the church itself. The Conference endorsed the principle of one basic stipend for all clergy, with family and special allowances, and provided some very illuminating material on the meaning of the term "basic stipend" taken from a report by Dr. Arthur Karney, lately Bishop of Southampton and formerly Bishop of Johannesburg. It proposed that women should be eligible as delegates to the synods and for other offices (the extent of these "other offices" was not specified); and that church seats should be free and unallotted.

So far as I have noted there was only one reference to the Sunday School; it was linked with the weekday schools in a proposal that the methods of education should present religion "not as an extra in a secular world, but as the background and foundation of all life's activities."



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Varga Wants Germany to Pay in Men, Goods

By JOHN STEVENS WILCOX

The Soviet scheme for war reparations would have Germany pay in machines, materials and labor. Britain would take German assets abroad and Russia would take her industrial machinery.

Professor Varga who has drawn up this plan estimates that the reparations bill this time will be about 1600 milliard gold marks, or twelve to thirteen times that of the last war.

The issue of Saturday Night for December 11 carried a comment on the Varga plan from the point of view of its effect on the British economy.

AS reparations discussions become more frequent the name of the noted Soviet economist, Professor Varga, will become increasingly prominent. For Varga's position in Russia is comparable to that of Lord Keynes among British economists and financial experts, and the plan he has advanced for settlement of Germany's war bill is bound to receive serious consideration by all economic experts.

Professor Varga belongs to a famous family of Hungarian economists. He went to Russia with Bela Kun about 1920, after the fall of the Hungarian Soviets, when Horthy started the rule of white terror in Budapest. In Moscow he soon became the chief economic spokesman of the Comintern. In recent years he worked on the Gosplan, the Central Planning Board in Moscow. He also headed the Russian Institute of World Economy and edited the great monthly published under the auspices of that Institute.

Few economists, politicians or journalists, seem to have realized that a short time ago this prominent Professor put before them the most difficult crossword puzzle they had ever had to solve, a puzzle which certainly absorbed the attention of the experts as well as of the general public.

Astronomical Figures

Professor Varga has calculated the amount of the war damage wrought by the Axis in Russia. He has done this in terms of gold roubles and of gold Reichsmarks, and so, during one of those evenings when triumphant gun salvoes shook Moscow, Russia's first provisional Reparation Bill was drawn up in the Professor's quiet study.

What the reader is now asked is to beware of dizziness. Professor Varga's figures are going to transfer us for a while into the realm of altogether astronomical numbers and quantities. The total sum of reparations which Germany and her satellites are to be asked to pay in one form or another — says Professor Varga—is likely to reach the figure of between 800 and 1000 milliard gold roubles.

What is a gold rouble it is not easy to say. Suffice it that Professor Varga assumes that the rate of exchange between the gold rouble and the gold mark is 1 to 1.6. Thus, 1000 milliard gold roubles would equal 1600 milliard gold marks.

Let us compare this with the total sum of the Reparations Bill drawn up by the Inter-Allied Reparation Commission in 1921. In it Germany's capital liability was fixed at 132 milliard gold marks. Professor Varga's provisional Bill amounts, therefore, to a sum 12 or 13 times higher than the bill which was presented to the Weimar Republic in 1921.

The result of this comparison is staggering. Yet the proportions are not at all fantastic so far as the assessment of the war damage is concerned. It is certain that the destruction wrought in this war will eventually prove perhaps ten—and perhaps more than ten—times higher than the devastation of the last war.

In 1914-1918 the fighting was confined to relatively small stretches of land in Belgium and Northern France. This time it has spread to incomparably vaster areas. The Russians have so far liberated not less than 300,000 square miles of land, an area one and a half times larger than France. The area which they still have to free equals the total size of many small European States put together. The difference in the intensity of destruction in this and in the last war is only too well known and needs no further stressing.

Problem of Payment

It is, however, one thing to draw the Bill of Reparations; and it is quite another thing to get the vanquished countries to pay the bill. And if is here that the real difficulty of Professor Varga's puzzle begins.

There is no need to recall all the acts of the tragicomedy of reparations after Versailles. The Allies then wanted the bill paid in money and not in goods or services. They would obviously not accept payment in depreciated Reichsmarks. They wanted gold or stable foreign currency.

In order to be able to pay Germany had to increase her exports and so to compete with Allied exporters. What the victor countries gained by reparations they stood in danger to lose through trade competition. Nor would the Allies accept payment in goods, because this would create a glut on their home markets and force them to close down their own factories, mines, etc. Finally, under the Dawes and the Young Plans, Germany was granted credits from which she was supposed to pay her reparation debts.

Professor Varga suggests a method altogether novel. He suggests that Great Britain should take over German assets abroad. Russia would take her reparations in German goods, machines and raw materials, and in German labour. Professor Varga does not fear any glut arising in his country because of the transfer of German industrial equipment to Russia. The Soviet Union will be able to absorb the maximum amount of machines and raw materials from enemy countries without being compelled to stop its own production. This is one of the great conveniences of a State owned and planned economy: it knows no such thing as over production.

Further, Russia can afford the luxury of putting German workers to work on the mines of the Donbas, on the Dnieper Dam, and so on, without exposing the Soviet workers to the danger of unemployment. There will be plenty of work for all.

So far so good, at least insofar as Russia's claims and her capacity to accept payment in kind are concerned. What remains still to be analyzed is the implications of Professor Varga's scheme.

The questions, formulated as briefly and simply as possible are these:

1. Does Professor Varga's scheme imply the dismantlement of Germany's heavy industries or not? If so, this would mean the greatest upheaval in the economic structure of Europe. Still, it remains to be seen what proportion of the German industrial capacity will survive the effects of Air Marshal Harris's offensives.

2. How is the transfer of German labor to Russia—and to some other liberated countries—to be effected?

Professor Varga's scheme suggests a massive demand for German hands. It can be argued that this demand will be covered by the transfer of Nazis to labor camps in the devastated countries, a device which would make the just punishment of the war criminals effective as well as economically useful.

But will it after the war be possible to say who was and who was not a Nazi? Are the Nazis after their defeat expected to keep intact their party cards in their pockets for the convenience of the Future Allied Labor Commission? And what if—as it is likely to prove—the skilled and semi-skilled categories of workers can be found only outside the ranks of the Nazis; will they, too, be conscripted for the labor camps? If so, by what means? On what conditions? For how long?

These are only some of the elements of Professor Varga's economic crossword puzzle. Clearly, the job is not going to be an easy one. It will call for hard work and hard thinking by the experts and the politicians.

The palm trees lining this captured airfield on Tarawa bear testimony to the intense strafing the island took before the Yanks captured it.

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New Brunswick	457,401	31,378	62,101	93,479	32,135
Quebec	3,331,882	435,127	212,727	647,854	316,179
Ontario	3,787,655	569,742	332,549	902,291	518,900
Manitoba	729,744	79,611	85,638	165,249	88,950
Saskatchewan	895,992	67,894	122,243	190,137	92,186
Alberta	796,169	74,281	101,463	175,744	118,255
British Columbia	817,861	112,036	86,326	198,362	137,060
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	53,729
TOTAL	11,489,713	1,433,134	1,083,592	2,516,726	1,417,888

* Yukon and Northwest Territories not included pending D.B.S. figures

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Some Problems of the Times and Books About Them

By B. K. SANDWELL

THIS is the time of year when it becomes necessary to clean the desk of an accumulation of volumes which are entitled to critical attention but which do not fall in the class of works which have to have a separate item devoted to each. This column is the annual hodge-podge.

Four of the books on the desk relate to one of the greatest, and saddest, of the problems of the day—that of contemporary France. The most widely useful to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will probably be "France" in the World Today series of the Oxford University Press ($1.50). It is by Pierre Maillaud, and is a most careful effort to assess the position of France in modern Europe in terms not only of political scandals but much more of population problems and economic errors. Mr. Maillaud has no use for any theory of French decadence, but he sees a great weakness in the artificial fostering of a peasant economy in an age of industrialism—a point which leads one to wish that French Canada could also read his volume, but it appears to have been written in English and not to be a translation. France was halfway on in a tremendous social-economic revolution when the Germans struck; so of course were Britain and the United States but they were beyond the immediate reach of the Nazi hordes, and their industrial strength had time in which to gather itself for the fray.

For documentation on this subject there are two books in English and the important collection of speeches in French by Leon Blum published in Montreal by L'Arbre and entitled "L'Histoire Jugera," which ends with the superb Letter to the Court of Riom which will stand for all time among the greatest expressions of patriotism in the French language. For its background there is obtainable in English the Harrap volume of Pierre Tissier on "The Riom Trial" (Oxford University Press, $2.50), from which the reader may learn along with other unpleasant facts that "The effectives of the Maginot Line, if they had been brought out in good time, would have allowed the French Army to re-establish itself in a new position of resistance, in particular, to instal itself on the Somme." "France in Torment" by Madeline Gex Le Verrier (Hamish Hamilton, London) is the diary of a very intelligent de Gaullist during many months of the German occupation, and gives an encouraging picture of the resistance to Nazi controls.

IN TIMES of revolution men's minds turn readily to the records of past revolutions; and for some years the growth of thought during the Puritan Commonwealth has attracted more interest than any other period of English development. Professor Arthur Barker of Trinity College, Toronto, has achieved a monumental contribution to this study in "Milton and the Puritan Dilemma" (University of Toronto Press, $3.75), which is an examination of the prose works of the great poet in the light of the contemporary controversies. A people which overthrows the divine right of kings will naturally seek for some other divine right to put in its place, and the attempt of the Puritans to establish the Rule of the Saints is not unconnected with the policy of the Bolsheviks in establishing the Rule of the Party. Both present the same difficulty, that of knowing who are the Saints and who are loyal to the party. The fine points of theological doctrine which Milton debated are not unlike the fine points of Marxian orthodoxy.

The Rev. W. O. Raymond, LL.D., F.R.S.C., died in 1923. He was author of a well written volume on "The River St. John" which first appeared in 1910, and has now been reprinted in very attractive form by the Tribune Press, Sackville, N.B., under the editorship of that distinguished friend of Canadian letters and history, Dr. J. C. Webster, C.M.G. It is however a chronology rather than a history, and much of the early portion is a lamentable tale of bloodthirsty encounters between French and English, in which the English were not always noted for the greater humanity.

The International Labor Office, Montreal, has published "The Displacement of Population in Europe" by Eugene M. Kulischer (boards $1.50, paper $1), a study of the movement of forty million people under the various pressures of war. It is purely statistical, and the unimaginative mind could read it through without dreaming of the gigantic mass of human misery which the statistics cover. It is indispensable for an understanding of the problems of peace-making in Europe.

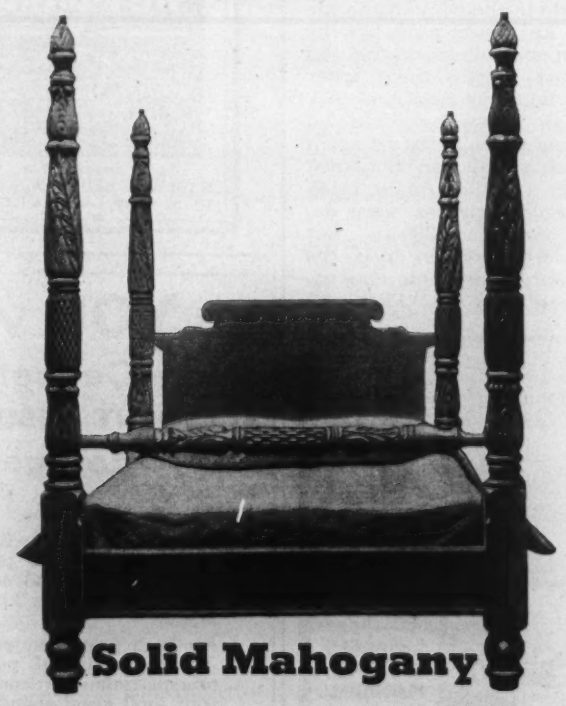
The Anglican clergy have had a good deal to do with the history of Canada even in recent times, and two volumes of interest deal with their contribution. Canon Bertal Heeney has edited the third volume of his "leaders of the Canadian Church" (Ryerson, $2.50), in which several different writers deal with ten clergymen, mostly bishops or missionaries but including one theologian of importance, the Rev. F. J. Steen, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, who died at 36, his health "doubtless much impaired by the trying experiences of the previous year," to use the language of his biographer, Canon Abbott-Smith. Steen was the chief figure in the last important heresy controversy in the Church of England in Canada, and his victory after a bitter struggle saved that church from what might have been a disastrous impairment of liberty. Bishops Machray, Thorneloe and Stringer are treated by sympathetic pens, and so are several missionary priests and organizers. President Cody contributes a Foreword.

Mrs. F. P. Shearwood has transcribed and edited the diaries of Bishop Newnham under the title "By Water and the Word" (Macmillan, $4.50), and has thereby preserved some records of a kind of life which will never again be lived by even the most adventurous of missionaries to the North. For Newnham went to Moose Factory in 1891, when there was no radio and no airplane, and James Bay was a lonely land indeed. A journey of 390 miles on snowshoes was part of the regular episcopal duties, though it did not have to be done every year. In spite of a large amount of prosaic detail the narrative has much charm and plenty of heroic adventure.

THE Ukrainians in Canada, with their abounding energy, their strong race-consciousness, and their violent Europe-born divisions among themselves, may at the moment be something of a problem; but they will ultimately be great contributors to the literature and music of this country. "Canadian Cossacks" by William Paluk (Canadian Ukrainian Review Publishing Co., Winnipeg) is a collection of essays and stories showing many signs of an observant eye and a delicate feeling. The author was born in Winnipeg and is a B.A. of United Colleges. He is a striking example of that beneficial kind of acculturation which preserves all that is best of the traditions of the land from which the migrant (or his family) comes.

"Bridging the Atlantic" edited by Philip Gibbs (Ryerson, $2.75) is a survey by sixteen writers, on both sides of the ocean, on the prospects for Anglo-American fellowship. Lord Davies points out that many movements for the betterment of international relations have failed "for lack of a bold and courageous leadership." Harold Callender of the New York *Times* observes with grim irony that the fear of Socialism "colors American feeling not only towards Britain, who is guilty of having developed social services, but also towards Russia, who has erred far more gravely by so successfully abolishing private enterprise that she was able to resist the Germans far beyond the expectations of ninety per cent of the Western world." And Viscount Samuel reminds us that the most important things in the history of the United States, to the American mind, are the long series of clashes with the one antagonist—Britain.

Dr. Marius Barbeau has collected a number of fascinating French-Canadian children's songs, mostly of the interminable sequence kind of which "The House That Jack Built" is the classic example in English. He has had them adorned with drawings by Marjorie Borden and Phoebe Thomson and published by Editions Paysana, Montreal, under the title "Les Enfants Disent." Music is provided for several. A valuable contribution to the folksong conservation movement.



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Soviet Drive Indicates Earlier Invasion

By R. L. FREDENBURGH

In this special article cabled from London the writer points out that with unity of action agreed on at Teheran the new Red Army offensive is the surest of many recent signs that the Allies are ready sooner than expected for the invasion.

With the invasion preparations, he believes, it is imperative that a political propaganda campaign be launched to acquaint the German people with the statement made at various times by the three allied leaders that destruction of the German people is not the Allies' purpose.

London.

THE fact that full co-ordination of Anglo-American-Soviet military strategy was reached at Teheran gives special significance to the Winter offensive of the Red Army, which is now mounting in its power and scale.

Throughout the autumn no secret was made in Moscow of the Russians' intention of again exploiting winter conditions by striking hard new blows against the enemy during the period from December to the end of April. When it was announced after the Teheran meeting that the three powers agreed on the timing of concerted blows "from east to south to west" many people believed that Britain and the United States would not be ready to launch their assault until the early summer and the Russians would, therefore, abandon the plan for a winter campaign in order to conserve their resources of men and material.

Since the Middle East meetings there have been many signs that the Anglo-American forces are ready for their part in this great "combined operation" much earlier than was formerly believed possible. For obvious reasons, we shall not discuss the various signs of Allied preparedness, except to point to one, perfectly obvious to the enemy, namely, the attention now being given to working out Allied air tactics by which our land and sea forces are to be supported from Great Britain.

The belief that the big push is not far off is reinforced by the fact that the Russians have now launched a full scale winter offensive. In this way the Soviet allies are tying up all German forces in Russia and preventing their removal to western Europe to meet the Anglo-American landing and supporting the efforts of the resistance movement inside Europe.

If the British and Americans failed to take advantage of this strategical situation within the next month or two they would meet with the alternative of waiting until well into the summer when the Russians could launch a new offensive or of facing additional enemy forces brought from Russia when the present winter campaign passed its climax.

Russia's Manpower

A fact which must never be overlooked in Britain and America is that the Red Armies have not achieved great successes without paying a high cost and while there are no signs that the Soviet is short of trained reserves their resources of manpower are by no means inexhaustible. There can be no doubt that the Nazi leaders believe the Anglo-American invasion of Europe from Britain is imminent and they are now engaged in preparing the minds of the German people for the shock when it comes.

Every day and night Goebbels and his assistants impress upon the German nation that the result of surrender would be the annihilation of the German people. Hitler sounds the same note. The Germans are being manoeuvred by their leaders into a fatalistic frame of mind, calculated to make them fight with a fanatical courage, even when all military evidence shows that further resistance can only postpone their inevitable defeat.

The British Prime Minister and American President said on several occasions, and the latter only a few days ago, that the destruction of the German people is not the Allies' purpose. Stalin spoke in the same vein, but these things were not said formally and solemnly to the Germans in the name of the three leaders, or better still, with the authority of the United Nations.

The Germans have not been told by us, but only by the Nazis what will happen to them when they surrender. We must counter this Nazi propaganda. If we know our own mind in this matter we should declare it. If not, we should now make up our minds quickly as chaos and grievous disappointment may result from procrastinations. We are convinced that immediate and definite action in the field of political warfare is an indispensable preliminary to military operations in western Europe if the operations are to be successful as quickly and cheaply as possible.

One school of thought in Britain argues that political operations can have no real effect on the military situation. The Germans, these people say, will go on fighting bitterly to the end as they are pushed back out of France and across the Rhine by the Anglo-Americans and pushed westward through Poland and across the Vistula and Oder by the Russians.

We do not believe it. The people who hold such views give the Germans credit for being more of a super race than we ever believed them to be.

At Vanity Fair, King Edward

Vanity Fair, the attractive new room at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, where people dance each evening to Norman Harris and his Medley Styled Orchestra, is featuring the new dance team Carlton and Juliette. This team will appear in Vanity Fair every evening for the next two weeks.

Before coming to Toronto, they were at the St. Regis Hotel, New York. At the St. Moritz they broke records with a six months' engagement. They have also appeared at the Biltmore and Versi Clubs.

In Washington at the Shoreham Hotel, they danced before President and Mrs. Roosevelt, doing the President's Waltz. Carlton and Juliette have recently danced in Rio de Janiero at the Capavana Casino. In Buenos Aires they were at the British Embassy Club.

Vanity Fair at the King Edward, is the popular dance spot in Toronto, where nice people like nice music. Reservations may be made by telephoning WAverley 7474.

THE HITLER WAR

Advance Into Poland, Razing Of Berlin Open War's Final Phase

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THIS final year of the Hitler War has been opened auspiciously by two great events, the advance of the Red Army into Poland, and the razing of Berlin to the point where the German Government has been forced to order almost complete evacuation and abandonment of the Reich capital.

We are surfeited by great events these days, so that we can accept the sinking of the *Scharnhorst* as a matter of course, whereas the destruction of the *Graf Spee* in 1939 and of the *Bismarck* in 1941 held the front page for days. But just stop for a moment to measure on the map of Europe the distance which the Red Army has advanced from Stalingrad to the Polish frontier, in a trifle over a year. It is equal to the distance from the Russo-Polish frontier to Bremen or Frankfort.

And consider how short a time ago it is that Berlin stood as the mightiest military capital in the world, and Berliners never, never dreamed that their powerfully defended city could share the fate, not of London, or even Coventry, but of Lidice or Stalingrad.

Harris waited his time. He had the formula a year and a half ago, when he staged the first 1000-bomber saturation raid against Cologne. He had the bombers last spring, but he tended to the Ruhr industries first. In July he carried out a full-dress rehearsal against Hamburg, with the lightest bomber losses of the war. When he turned against Berlin in September these losses mounted almost prohibitively. But by November he had mastered the formidable defences prepared by the enemy, and developing what a Swedish scientist has described as an infra-red "eye" for bombing through the overcast, and tactics for drawing off the German fighters by diversionary attacks, he was ready to "finish the job."

In the seven weeks since mid-November he has carried this so far that he can announce that Berlin will be completely destroyed by March 1st. The latest Swedish reports say that the centre of the city is almost devastated, the west and south-west far gone, and only the eastern section more or less intact. Symbolically, with the destruction of Hitler's monumental new Chancellery this week, the German Government has finally ordered the evacuation of the capital, at the rate of 50 trains a day.

This distraction of effort and disruption of military and civil administration, forced on the enemy just at the moment when he needs all his forces and energy to hold his crumbling line in the east and meet our invasion in the west, is a complete justification of our advocates of strategic bombing. Our Russian allies must at last have a full appreciation of this costly and sustained second aerial front of ours, and our armies will find their invasion task greatly eased and shortened by it.

If the map of the Russian front published with last week's article is handy, the reader can mark on it an advance as rapid and as strategically important as any of the entire war. The Kiev bulge has now been widened and deepened into a great breach of the German line. The thrust which has made the headlines has carried from Korosten across the Polish frontier. But this advance along the lower edge of the vast Pinsk Marshes appears chiefly intended to secure the flank of the bulge as it extends to the south-west towards the strategically vital junction of Zhmerinka.

The Pay-Off Point

"Strategically vital" is a phrase that is in danger of being overworked. But in a curiously reversed situation, in which the famous mechanized German Army depends more and more on rail transport, and the Red Army more and more on motor transport, Zhmerinka stands out today as the most important point on the entire eastern front.

If the Red Army, now reported only 35 miles away, can seize and hold Zhmerinka, it will have cut off the entire German Southern Army from effective contact and cooperation with the Central and Northern Armies. And it cannot be too often reiterated that splitting the German armies, and not mere mile-by-mile advance towards Berlin, is the prime objective of Soviet strategy.

The deep, wide bulge west of Kiev has already slashed most of the rail communications connecting the German Southern and Central Armies. When it overruns Zhmerinka the 40 or more German divisions in the Dnieper bend, including some of Hitler's best troops, will have only two tenuous single-track lines through Roumania and across the Dniester for their supply or retreat.

With two solid months of warning since the Soviets took Kiev, and six weeks' grace gained by their counter-offensive to contain the Kiev bulge, the German Command appears inexplicably to have made no attempt to pull its armies out of the Dnieper bend and the Crimea.

In the north the situation is developing along strikingly similar lines. The Nevel salient, a month ago only a narrow finger reaching out towards Polotsk, is being steadily deepened and widened to resemble the Kiev bulge. At present the Soviets are concentrating on securing the shoulders, closely investing Vitebsk on the south, and pressing out north and north-west of Nevel on the other shoulder.

When Vitebsk falls the Soviet forces in the Smolensk area will be able to exert their full strength, and the drive will be on for Dvinsk. With the capture of this rail centre the entire German northern wing would be left hanging on the sole rail connection through Riga.

Perhaps it is knowledge of the gravity of their situation which makes the Germans believe we will strike soon across the Channel. Or perhaps their broadcasters who declare that this will come "any day now", or in a matter of weeks at the most, are only trying to fish for more exact information. They apparently are convinced that we must have made a pact with Stalin to support his winter effort to the utmost, even to the disregard of "ordinary military considerations"—in this case, presumably weather conditions. And they speak of large accumulations of shipping in British harbors.

As to shipping, when one considers that just over two million deadweight tons were added to our resources last month by American building alone, there may well be larger concentrations in British harbors than ever before. Perhaps we do plan to strike sooner than one would normally expect—which, considering the weather, would not be until the end of March or early April.

The unfortunate thing about such a date is that it would come after the Soviet winter drive had ended and before a summer drive could be started. To strike in unison with our allies, and take full advantage of the crisis being produced by their advance and our bombing, would be highly desirable, *if it is feasible.*

The danger of crossing the Channel in the winter is that lowering skies could wipe out at a stroke our great aerial advantage, which must be exploited to the utmost to tide our landing through the critical stage; and rising seas could leave our initial landing force, even such a force as 100,000 or more, at the mercy of powerful German armored counter-attacks, before it had been able to capture a good harbor, and had sufficient artillery or armor or supplies of its own.

Ordinarily one would deduce from the fact that Eisenhower, Tedder and Montgomery have only just set up their headquarters in London, that they would require several months to complete their plans and preparations. But their ostentatious move to London, which could have been carried out secretly, may be part of the scheme. They could have been preparing their plans together while in the Mediterranean, and most of the staff work required for the invasion may have been completed since the Quebec Conference.

So an earlier leap is possible. It would be assured by clear signs of a German rout developing on the Russian front. And this, and the end of the war, would be hastened if we would now come out with some definite statement on what we intend to do with Germany after she is beaten. Let it be ever so stern, our program would look better to the German than the nameless terror which Hitler holds out to him, and which has kept him fighting on far beyond any limit based on the experience of 1918.

Polish Question Revived

The latest Soviet successes have brought back into prominence one of the thorniest political problems of the war: Russian demands for Eastern Polish territory. As this goes to press there is a report that Polish Prime Minister Mikolajcyk and Foreign Minister Romer are on their way to Washington to confer with the American Government.

I don't wish to muddy the waters of Allied cooperation, so will merely place on the record a few facts pertinent to this problem. The region now called the Western Ukraine, centering around Lwow, has never in history been Russian territory. From the time of the Partitions up to the end of the last war it was ruled by Austria. Then it was known as Ruthenia, and only in this generation has the name of Ukrainian been applied to its inhabitants.

The Poles did not always treat these people as well as they might have—though certainly they did not suffer so severely as did millions of Soviet Ukrainians. Poland had no dramatic program for raising their very low standard of living. Yet I have heard from eye witnesses how the Soviet soldiers who entered Eastern Poland in 1939 gaped at the well-stocked stores and hurried to buy them out.

Far more significant is the fact that, although the Polish soldiers who were interned in Russia came for the greater part from Eastern Poland, only enough to make up a single division could be found to fight in the Red Army, while all the others stayed with Anders and Sikorski and moved to the Middle East. These Polish troops were originally intended to fight alongside the Soviets, on the eastern front, but *as a Polish Army.* The best tribute to their loyalty to the Polish cause has been paid by the Soviet Government, which in the end decided against having them enter Poland along with the Red Army.

If the Polish troops have reacted in this way, has it been any different with the Polish population at home? Something like a million of the intellectual and middle classes were deported to Siberia in 1939-41. But among those who remain it is the underground which upholds the national cause, and not the "Partisan" underground, backed by Soviet agents, which has flourished. Now, with the question still unsettled as to whether the Red Army comes as liberator or conqueror, there is the fear of clashes between the Polish underground and the Soviet troops.

Whitelaw in The London Daily Herald

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Now It's National Unity From the Ground Up

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

The drawing together of Quebec Labor and the organized Labor of the rest of Canada may have interesting political and national consequences. Both the great labor organizations held their national meetings in Quebec recently. The municipal employees of Montreal are now affiliated with the C.C.L. including even the police, and have secured recognition of the principle of comparable pay with that of other provinces.

The author is a well-known exponent of the ideas of organized labor. He suggests that a national unity that works from the ground up may do better than the kind that works from the top down.

A LOT of people and a lot of organizations have tried to weld French and English-speaking Canada into co-operative unity. Their efforts have not been very successful. But a new factor is now at work. While others have attempted to create unity from the top down, this new factor is welding it from the bottom up. It may succeed where others have failed.

Last autumn Canada's three labor centres all held their annual conventions in the province of Quebec. The National Catholic Syndicates, with a wholly Quebecois membership, held their convention in the Laurentian Province as a matter of course. But, far more significant, the Trades and Labor Congress (A.F. of L. and craft unions) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (C.I.O. and National industrial unions) also held this year's get-togethers in French Canada. The T. L. C. convened in Quebec City's Chateau Frontenac right after Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Roosevelt's departure. The C.C.L. met in Montreal, and voted to hold next year's gathering in the same province.

The hundreds of English-speaking delegates from mine, mill, railroad and factory who met in these annual conventions would probably feel quite surprised if anyone were to suggest that their purpose in holding a Quebec convention was the welding of French-English Canadian unity. They would tell you that the conventions were held in that province in order to give the Quebec industrial workers a bit of organizational encouragement. The French-speaking delegates would be actually embarrassed if you asked them the same question. They would tell you that they wanted the convention in Quebec in order to show off their province to the men from other parts of Canada and also to demonstrate to their fellow-workers, yet unorganized, how big and powerful the union movement had become and why it could, therefore, get them higher pay.

Realism the Answer

These very practical answers would leave your Canadian Unity enthusiast very sad. He would probably leave the gathering shaking his head over the seeming lack of idealism within the breasts of the members of the Canadian working class.

But mightn't this very practical labor realism be the answer to the idealist's problem?

So far every attempt to weld Canadian unity, from Confederation onward, has assumed that there is a fundamental difference between English and French-speaking Canadians. Confederation itself took a virtually sovereign French state and welded it to a virtually sovereign English state. The politicians have followed the same pattern. The Liberal party is the Laurier machine hooked onto the Grit machine. Industry, when it moved into Quebec, used French labor and English-speaking management.

Careful study shows that there has always been an economic motivation, tending to maintain disunity, behind all these top-down attempts. Liberal party success has depended upon the maintenance of a nationally-conscious Quebec bloc which would resist Tory blandishments. Conservative success depended upon an anti-French, pro-Protestant, solid Ontario bloc. Industry entered Quebec because of the lower wage levels required, and as long as it depends upon a wage differential, it must encourage a certain degree of Quebec isolation. Economic motivations are, in the long run, the basic motivations and mean a lot more than all the flowery speeches about unity made by either politicians or business leaders.

Labor also has its flowery speechmakers. But more important, it too has an economic motivation—the securing of higher wages and improved living standards. To the English-speaking unionist, Quebec wage levels are a constant impediment to increased pay at his competitive Ontario plant. To the Quebec industrial worker, the organization funds and negotiating experience of the big international or national unions mean increased bargaining power.

Promotes Joint Action

The economic motivation behind both French and English-speaking industrial workers promotes, rather than discourages, joint action. Prodded into each other's company and held there by the constant desire to make a better living, both French and English workers are learning more about each other and are enjoying the lesson. And, since labor organization necessarily involves a large number of people, the new partnership is taking place on a mass scale—unity at the bottom, rather than at the top, of the social and political structure is being forged.

This new factor in Canadian unity could only merge with the industrialization of Quebec. That is a somewhat recent development.

In pre-depression days, Quebec's industry was confined to lumbering and railroading, some mining near the northern Ontario boundary, and a limited metal industry in and around Montreal which serviced the railroad and shipping industry. Even in those days, the pattern of the future could be faintly traced. Quebec railroaders and lumbermen belonged to the same unions as their Ontario brothers.

With the depression, garment and textile interests moved in. Then came electrification, followed by a development in heavy industry. The war has accentuated this heavy industrialization.

Labor organization marched behind industry. The big international industrial unions of the garment trades followed their fleeing employers. Organizational ferment became apparent in metal, textile, utility and civil service.

A considerable amount of this organizational ferment did not immediately result in organizational unity with the big international and national unions. Many Quebec workers, seeking a middle road, turned to the clergy-sponsored National Catholic Syndicates—unions restricted to Catholic membership, averse to the militancy of the "outside unions", and therefore more acceptable to canny employers.

Came the war, heavy industry and renewed aggressiveness by the "outside unions", particularly of the newly-formed C.I.O.-C.C.L. industrial type organization. Big industrial union outfits like the giant United Steelworkers began nosing their way into Quebec branches of Ontario metal firms. The C.C.L., sweeping along the St. Lawrence, now dominates the war-produced shipbuilding industry. Finally, with the successful Montreal Tramways strike, the new Congress won its spurs and captured French-speaking labor imagination. Their latest converts were Montreal policemen, firemen, etc. whose recent stake for union recognition rated headlines across the continent.

The C.C.L.-C.I.O. spokesmen do not view the Catholic Syndicates with the same aversion as that expressed by the A.F. of L. craft groups. They point out that recent conventions of important Syndicate unions have dropped the word "Catholic" from their names, leaving them, in effect, national industrial unions. The C.C.L. men feel that this indicates a broader outlook on the part of Syndicate members, an assumption confirmed by the increasing militancy of many Syndicate locals. Unlike the Trades Congress, which is constitutionally dependent upon A.F. of L. discipline, the C.C.L. is completely independent of the C.I.O. Obviously there is no great gap between the C.C.L. viewpoint and the Syndicate viewpoint, and many laborites anticipate a possible welding of the two groups in the not too far distant future.

Furthermore, because the C.I.O. in the United States grew out of industrial areas filled with workers of Irish and European extraction, many C.I.O. union leaders are well-known Catholic laymen.

Practical demonstrations of the new "unity from the bottom" could be seen at the recent Quebec province labor conventions. Here were gatherings at which closely matched groupings of French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians met together. The stage was set for any ardent French nationalist or equally rabid Ontario Britisher to fan racial, language or religious differences.

Instead, the language problem was almost forgotten. The big issues before the delegates were miles removed from the questions of conscription, Quebec separatism, etc. French delegates watched their English-speaking colleagues and cheered with them at appropriate moments in an English delegate's speech. English speakers watched their Quebec confreres for signals during a French oration. When the time came to select national officers, there was no hint of balanced French-English representation. Instead, both French and English delegates of a given union strove to get their union represented on the incoming executive. In other words, divisions existed on union lines rather than on racial lines.

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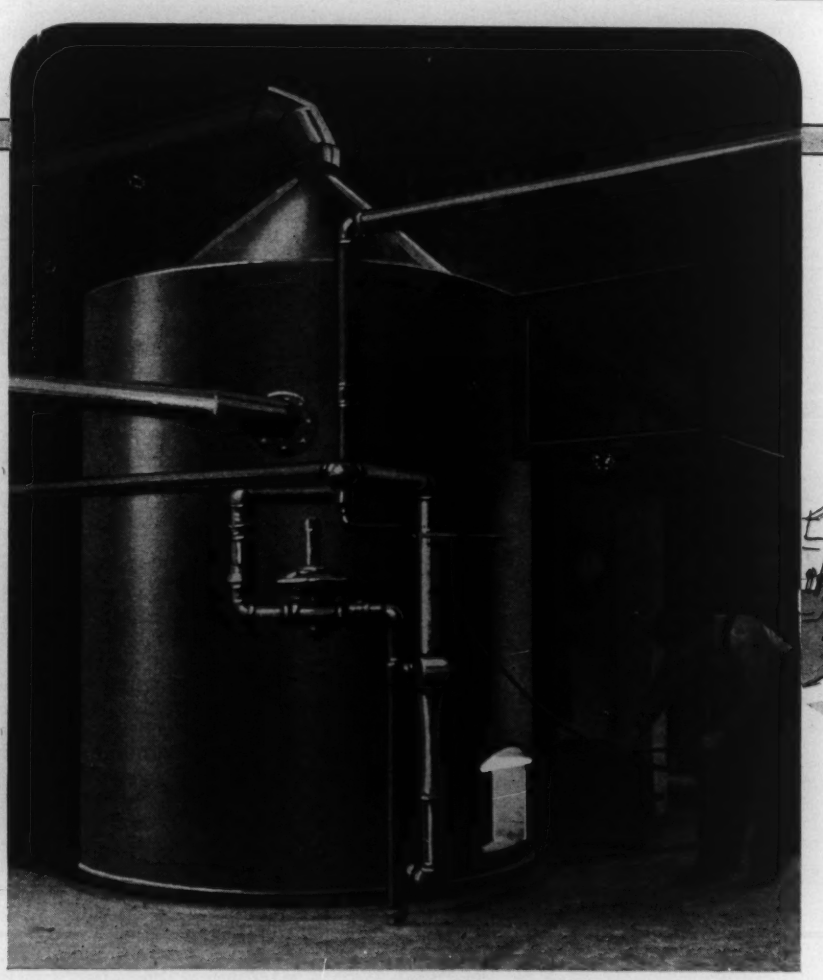

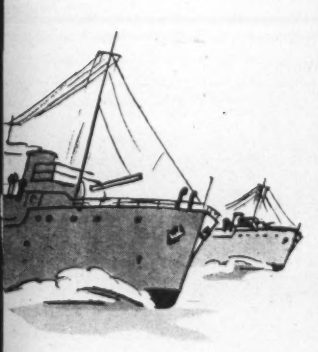

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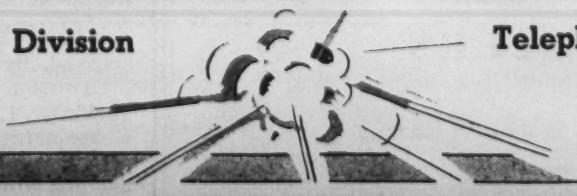

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THE BOOKSHELF

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All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Looking Into Last Century

THE LATER LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR HENRY NEWBOLT, Edited by his wife, Margaret Newbolt. (Ryerson, $6.00.)

SIR HENRY NEWBOLT wrote *Songs of the Fleet* and a whole series of spirited verses on the romantic notion first expressed by Thomas Campbell:

Britannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep.
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep.

They were good poems; well built, brave with dignity and charm. He wrote also two historical novels, seeking a synthesis of the archaic and modern spirits of English beauty, and for some years he edited *The Monthly Review.* But to read his Memoirs, now continued, rather too voluminously, by his widow, is to step into another century; when a moderate success by one of "the right people" was counted a triumph, and justified long expositions of what he did and how he did it.

In the crystal aquarium of London, forty years ago, Henry Newbolt swam comfortably; not exactly a gold-fish, but with enough gilt on his scales to avoid embarrassment. He was a barrister, following what in later years he called "a precarious profession," and left it for the still more precarious calling of letters. But that adjective had only a modified meaning in his social environment. It never connoted broken shoes, infrequent meals, or a nap on a park-bench in lieu of a bed.

In a word Mr. Newbolt was a Public School and Oxford product, erudite, polished and well-found, diligent and efficient in small affairs, knowing everybody of importance in politics and literature, and doubtless imagining (unconsciously) that his "everybody" was all England; "this sceptred isle . . . . this precious stone set in a silver sea."

He loved the ornamental England of roses, grey-green moors, leafy lanes, ivied towers and the girdling sea. He loved the literary England from Chaucer onwards to his day; the military and adventurous England, from Drake to Younghusband. Also he had full confidence in the English genius for government, in all lands, as in his own. He believed, probably, that England had a God-given duty to lift the world; to do it good, even though irreverent foreigners took "do it good" in a slangy and derogatory sense. So he was a Liberal Imperialist, like Asquith and Sir Edward Grey and many others of his coterie of learned and humane statesmen, who saw war in the far offing, but wouldn't believe their eyes. Perhaps they were more intent upon the satires of Juvenal than upon those of the orators by the Marble Arch on a Sunday afternoon, or those of a playwright named George Bernard Shaw.

Then the war came, after all, and Newbolt shook off the trappings of a patrician and went to work in the Intelligence Department, doing a mighty fine job and winning honestly the knighthood that crowned his labors. So his last state was better than his first, and might well have produced more interesting memoirs.

Two Chinese Tales

BY MARY DALE MUIR

WAR TIDE, by Lin Taiyi. (Longmans, Green. $3.00.)

FLAME FROM THE ROCK, by Tan Yun. (Longmans, Green. $3.00.)

WAR is in the blood of the youth of China that two such novels could be written by a girl of 17 and another of 20 years. All sense of security has gone from the home, business and emotional life of the people, yet they bow to the exigencies of war and carry on, to all seeming, as if the abnormal were the normal. In the first story, Lo-Yin, of the same age as the authoress, finds herself the guide of the fortunes of a family that includes the grandmother, aunt, her own parents, young brother, and elder brother's wife besides two waifs of bombings. Almost swamped for a time as she shepherds them from one bombed town to another, she yet salvages her own quirkish sense of humor and achieves something more than a shoulder-shrugging philosophy—an almost fanatic belief in the war tide that gathers strength as it rolls on to final victory.

While in the first novel the love element is a slight thing, in the second, it is the major interest though set against much the same background of injury, death, decay and destruction. The young heroine, Kuan-Po, daughter of an old scholar, loves a common soldier. Her highly volatile disposition, not yet having attained its balance, is inadequate emotionally and physically to the struggle with her family, the bombings and the fearful sights at the hospital and the tragic death of her so short-time lover. She dies at an inn as the family travels South.

There is little, if anything, of the usual in either of these novels. The writing in both is oriental in its flavor, yet, nowhere can I find any indication that they are translations from the Chinese.

Old Vistas

WHERE LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP DWELT, by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. (Macmillans, $4.00.)

TO KNOW everybody of literary consequence in one country would be a social task; in two countries, almost a burden. Before she was twenty-one the author was on easy terms with a whole procession of personages, English and French. Her family reached back into eminence. Her grandmother was Louise Swanton Belloc, a writer of children's books and a famous beauty in the Paris of the 1870's; her grandfather, a French artist. The whole connection was bilingual and binational, and the author in her childhood alternated between Sussex and Paris.

This book covers only about nine years of her childhood and adolescence but it lands her finally in Fleet Street with a roving commission to write "specials" on Frenchmen of distinction. Her descriptions of Verlaine, of Alphonse Daudet, Anatole France, "Caron d'Ache," Sardou, Zola, and De Maupassant are illuminating. She brings into the foreground Anatole France's favorite caller; the young man who merely bowed, said "Dear Master" and took his leave.

So, with humor and abundant charm she reviews old friends and scenes.

Books Various

MALTA EPIC by Ian Hay. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

ALL the glory of courage and endurance that weathered the storm over Malta from June, 1940 until May, 1943 is admirably celebrated in this book, for the author is a distinguished writer at home with great themes. As a prelude he sketches two other famous sieges of the island in 1565 and in 1798.

PHOTOGRAPHY, A Craft and a Creed, by Sir Ellsworth Flavelle. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

PHOTOGRAPHY is in the way of becoming an art, or at least an artistic skill. Here is a little book dealing with the essentials of composition and design, and explaining in rather full detail the technique of the camera. It is illustrated with over fifty alluring pictures, many of which reveal uncommon taste and beauty.

TIME FOR CHANGE, by Alexander Hehmeyer. (Oxford, $2.35.)

WHILE some extremists have held that the American Constitution is the most admirable blue-print for government that the mind of man has conceived it has been amended nineteen times, despite the difficulty of the amendment procedure. Public opinion, gradually rising in two-thirds of the States has overcome these difficulties. Even now more amendments are envisioned — not hopefully—by various blocs of citizens, for time brings problems not foreseen by the thinkers of old days.

The author of this book examines the points where the Constitution chafes Uncle Sam's neck, and suggests remedies. Naturally it is designed for Americans, but all students of political theory will be interested in it.

CITIES OF TROY, Poems of Travel, by S. F. A. Coles. (Oxford, $1.50.)

STUDENTS of Greek poetry tend towards enthusiasm, remove themselves spiritually from the environment of today and set themselves back three thousand years or so to dream with Homer and Sappho. In peace-time the author of these verses travelled incessantly along the Mediterranean shore line and went from island to island in the Aegean in order to get himself into the "atmosphere".

This book of verse, mostly of fine quality, though not free from striking irregularities of rhythm, is a temperamental record of such travels, and will be of special interest to Classical scholars.

OUR OLD HOME TOWN, by F. H. Dobbin. (Dent's, $3.00.)

LOCAL history is highly regarded. Its intimacies of custom and psychology in many small regions of a country build up a general picture of the utmost value to the student of men and affairs in other generations. For that reason as well as for their quality as entertainment the tales and reflections of the late Mr. Dobbin assembled here are valuable. The Peterborough region had its first settlers in 1819 or thereabouts and was the goal of 415 families brought out from Ireland in 1825 by Hon. Peter Robinson. Naturally the region was full of "characters" over whom the author "rejoices with joy unspeakable."

Unusual Hecht

BY W. S. MILNE

MIRACLE IN THE RAIN, by Ben Hecht. (Ryerson, $1.35.)

THOSE to whom the name of Ben Hecht means anything will get a bit of a shock from "Miracle in the Rain", for it is a gentle, wistful, sugary-sad little tale of a lonely girl and a soldier and an old Roman coin she gives him to take to Guadalcanal with him, and how news comes of his death, and how she dies too, and how there was found clutched in her dead hand the Roman coin. It is told in simple straight-forward style, and takes half an hour at most to read. Published first in the *Saturday Evening Post,* it is now attractively presented in booklet form.

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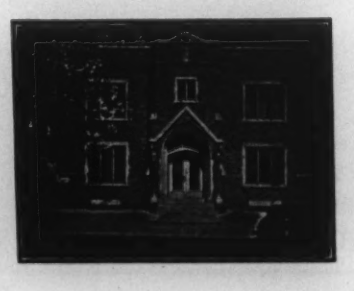

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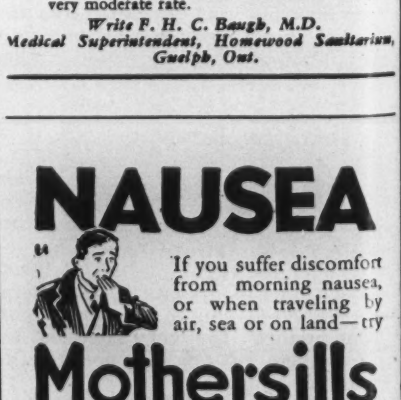

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THE LONDON LETTER

Parliament's Odd Home

By P. O'D.

LIKE A good many other people, no doubt, I have often wondered why the great Mother of Parliaments should choose as her abode so straitened a mansion, a hall in which it was impossible for all Members to find seats at the same time, a hall badly lighted and ventilated, and equipped with galleries from which it was often impossible either to see or hear. Compared to the large, airy, and well-lighted debating chambers of legislative assemblies in other countries—every Member with a nice desk all to himself—it seemed the darkest, stuffiest, and most inconvenient Chamber ever occupied by a body so important. Why should it be so?

Well, now we know. Mr. Churchill himself has told us. When a motion came up the other day for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider plans for a new Chamber to replace the one destroyed by the Nazis in May, 1941, he explained why the old Chamber was the sort of place it was, and why he hoped that the new one would, so far as possible, be built on the same lines.

"We shape our buildings, and afterwards our buildings shape us," said Mr. Churchill. And then he went on to make clear how even what are generally regarded as the inconveniences of the Chamber are in reality an expression of the peculiar character of the assembly, and a strong buttress of qualities which are the admiration of the whole world—the small hall promoting intimacy of debate, the absence of individual seats permitting Members to sit close when the attendance is light, as it often is, and the general freedom and flexibility of discussion.

"Harangues from a rostrum," said Mr. Churchill, "would be a bad substitute for our conversational style."

Mr. Churchill will probably have his way—he generally has nowadays—but not even he, with all his reverence for the past, put up a plea for bad lighting, bad air, bad visibility, and bad acoustics.

It is true that the House of Commons has never seemed to worry very much as to how the visitors in its galleries fared—including the poor huddled scribes in its most inadequate Press Gallery—but there is no reason why these things should not be better ordered in the new Chamber to be built sometime when the war is over. It is to be hoped that they will. This is a chance that may not come again—not until the next World War, my dears.

BBC Comes of Age

Hard to believe that the B.B.C. has only recently come of age. It seems a very long time since the days of Savoy Hill and "2LO calling" and the first broadcasting of Stuart Hibbard—still, it is pleasant to relate, one of the best and most popular of B.B.C. announcers. But there is no getting away from dates, much as we may dislike to be anchored by them; and the B.B.C. gave its first daily service on Nov. 14th, 1922, just 21 years ago. What a lot of news has gone over the air since then!

About a year previously, I remember, a little American, long resident in London, came along to the newspaper with which I was connected in Fleet Street, and suggested that a radio feature would be a popular and profitable one. He was regarded as an amiable crank, and wireless as a mere fad. Newspapers were, in fact, rather hostile to wireless at that time, the proposed broadcasting of news bulletins being considered likely to take the fine edge off the public's appetite for news—instead of still further whetting it, as has proved to be the case.

No need here to go into the impressive details of the development of British broadcasting—now more than 70 hours of it every day in 47 languages, 33 hours of it being in English. The B.B.C. has done and is doing a grand war-time job, but there were in the beginning of the war difficult problems to be solved—how, for instance, to carry on if the other means of communication in the country should be put out of action by bombing or invasion, and how to do this without letting the radio beam serve as a guide to enemy aircraft.

The first problem was solved by distributing B.B.C. units all over the country; and the second by sending from them all the same programme. It was not until February, 1940, that the Forces Programme was added to the service.

As to the future of the B.B.C., whose charter expires in 1946, there is a good deal of speculation and discussion; but it seems safe to say that development will take place along the present lines. In spite of the presence in London of Mr. Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Corporation of the United States, to discuss the commercialization of the B.B.C., there seems very little chance of anything of the kind being done. British listeners may not be satisfied with their programmes—who ever is?—but they certainly don't want to have them presented "by the courtesy of" national advertisers. They like their own way best.

Hollywood Takes a Toll

Films have become almost the biggest single item of American export to Britain—outside war material, of course. In 1939 they were valued at £11,000,000. This year it is estimated that they will reach £15,000,000. The film business of this country has come almost entirely under American control—a practical stranglehold, critics insist.

Just now, when travelling Senators are busy revealing to their fellow-legislators in not-so-secret session, how completely the astute John Bull is outsmarting good, simple, trusting Uncle Sam, it is well to call attention to this quite important matter in which Uncle Sam certainly seems to have "got thar fustest with the mostest", and to be taking full advantage of the position.

According to Mr. Michael Balcon, the British producer, who ought to know what he is talking about, American "renters" have adopted a system of block-booking, by which the British exhibitor is forced to accept a good many films he doesn't particularly want in order to get the few he does. And for this popular few he is forced to pay as much as 50 per cent of his gross takings.

As British film-production has fallen to about one quarter of the prewar total, it is clear that the exhibitor in this country must agree to these harsh conditions or shut up his cinema. Appeals have been made to the Board of Trade to take action. British exhibitors, through their Association, have also protested to Mr. Will Hays of Hollywood against what they describe as "objectionable trade practices". But it is hard to see what can be done about it, so long as the American industry controls the bulk of the films, as it does.

It may well be that this position is a more or less temporary one, and that when British films are once again in regular production the stranglehold will be loosened. One would like to think so, but it is certainly very tight just now. American Senators seem to have overlooked this point in their travels.

Cambridge's Cowboy Prof

Cambridge is at present very much interested and also more than a little amused by its new Professor of American History. Cambridge is often amused by its professors, but this one strikes an entirely new note. He is the first ever to wear a two-gallon hat as part of his ordinary academic garb. Perhaps for state occasions he will sport leather pants with the fur turned out, and one of those decorative belts with a six-gun on either side—preferably pearl-handled. One thing is certain, he will not wear either evening clothes or a college gown. He has firmly announced his refusal.

Prof. Dobie is a ranchman and a Texan—and probably none the worse historian for that. It may even be that he will be all the more effective as a lecturer on his vast subject because he himself typifies one of its most important and romantic aspects. No doubt, he has also some more academic qualifications. In the meantime, it is clear that he is a genial and forceful person, with his head screwed on very straight—two-gallon hat and all.

The Late Pam Barton

As a devoted duffer at the great game of golf, it has always seemed to me that the death of a champion is a grave and moving event, worthy of comment even in the midst of a war. And there is something particularly sad about the passing of the latest to go—Pam Barton. She was so young, only 26, so jolly, so sporting, and such a grand little golfer. "Killed on active service", in the crash of an aeroplane on a Kentish airfield. She was an officer in the W.A.A.F's.

Pam Barton was physically a feminine counterpart of Bobby Jones—the same short, sturdy figure, the same perfect balance, but not, it must be admitted, the same classic perfection of swing. Joyce Wethered was the only woman champion who had that. But if Pam did not quite equal the effortless ease of Miss Wethered's play, there was every prospect that she would have equalled Miss Wethered's record, and might even have surpassed it, if it had not been for the war.

Pam Barton was only nineteen when, in 1936, she won the British championship and the American as well. She won the British championship again in 1939, and might well have gone on winning it, if the fates and Hitler had not intervened. She was almost universally accepted as our finest woman player—possibly the best anywhere.

MARITIME LETTER

Nova Scotia Oil Wells?

By PETER P. GOULD

PROSPECTS that for the first time in history Nova Scotia may become a producer of oil are indicated in an announcement that two United States companies and a prominent Western Canadian oil prospector are to start drilling operations in three parts of the province next spring. The Lion Oil Refining Company of Arkansas has purchased rights in the Mabou area of Cape Breton Island, the Sun Oil Company has been granted leases covering a wide tract of land in Cumberland County, and S. R. Nickle of Calgary has secured leases in Hants County.

The prospective drillings represent the fruit of work by the Nova Scotia Department of Mines. The Department has long been confident that oil deposits exist in Nova Scotia and for the past four years has been endeavoring to interest United States and Canadian companies in their development. To prepare the way for this the Nova Scotia Legislature at its 1942 session passed a Petroleum and Natural Gas Act which provides regulations governing mining, drilling, royalties and other matters.

Within the past few years considerable exploration work has been carried out and the results of it confirm the Department's belief in the presence of oil. A few years ago a Boston prospector, T. B. MacAllister, took samples which offered sufficient possibilities to interest several United States business men in further explorations. Prominent geologists who then made surveys recommended seismograph work and this has been carried out in certain parts of the province.

Bad Milk in Saint John

A most dangerous outgrowth of the manpower shortage cropped up in Saint John recently when the city had to contend with the problem of contaminated milk.

The situation came to light when over a period of time the regular inspections of the health authorities showed irregular reports for various dairies. None of the reports were consistently bad but intermittently the inspections would show the presence of bacteria, first with one dealer's supply and then with another's. All the dairies had proper pasteurization equipment but even after the contamination had been brought to public notice and pressure had been applied by the health authorities, they couldn't produce safe milk.

While health authorities studied the situation the dairies brought in their own expert to make a survey. In the meantime, however, the situation was brought to a head when army authorities ordered that all military personnel in the vicinity of Saint John substitute canned or powdered milk instead of fresh milk from the Saint John dairies.

Within a few days of this edict the district medical health officer announced that a solution had been found. The contamination, he said, had not been due to any break-down in the pasteurization equipment but had been caused by the shortage of trained workers. The contamination had occurred mainly in the cooling - off after pasteurization when the untrained workers hadn't been able to keep the milk moving swiftly enough and the equipment clean.

The remedy is that Saint John is to have no more homogenized milk for the duration. Milk treated by this special process has represented about forty per cent of the city's supply and it is felt that by eliminating the many extra operations required to produce it sufficient trained workers will be available to assure that the pasteurization equipment is operated efficiently.

...and then she Smiled

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Your gums need exercise, exercise denied them by our modern, soft foods. This often results in your gums becoming soft and tender; sometimes they bleed and a tinge of "pink" warns you to see your dentist immediately. It may not be serious but your dentist is the one to make that decision.

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IPANA AND MASSAGE

MUSICAL EVENTS

"Messiah" Re-Vitalized

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE writer has heard Handel's "Messiah" on so many occasions since boyhood that it seems paradoxical to speak of what has proven the most vital work in the history of British music as having been "re-vitalized" at this late day. Nevertheless that was a widely-shared feeling in an audience largely composed of listeners who know the work backward; after Sir Ernest MacMillan had concluded his rendering of the masterpiece, with the Mendelssohn Choir and other local forces, at Massey Hall last week.

First let me say a word as to that audience, of which I made observation in the lobby, just when it began to arrive en masse. Like most "Messiah" audiences it was quite different from the average throng which attends orchestral and other types of concerts; countless persons who seldom attend regular musical events, but who have known the oratorio from childhood. Many carried well-worn score-books with them. Most of them hailed originally I think from the Midlands and North of England, where "Messiah" is as familiar as "Sally in Our Alley". On the authority of J. B. Priestley at least six rival productions of the work are given in his native Bradford every December; and the same is true, no doubt, of numerous other English centres. Thus Sir Ernest had to face an audience which if not more sophisticated, was more likely to be critical than the average assembly he faces weekly. That he thrilled and surprised these listeners by the freshness of his approach (of which he gave ample indications last season) was unquestionable.

It is but natural in the case of a work that has been sung continuously for two hundred years, that traditions have accumulated around it with no very happy results. The process began almost with Handel's death in 1759, not always to the composer's advantage. When last year Sir Ernest decided to produce "Messiah" he proceeded to his task as though it were a new work, and made a profound study of every bar and every line, just as an actor of intelligence, when he achieves an ambition to play "Hamlet" studies the original text to compass a new creation. The result today is a presentation more unified, more fluent, more dramatic, more alive in every detail, more essentially moving, than any one recalls.

A Late Spring

It brings back vistas when one recalls that in April, 1742, when "Messiah" was first sung at Dublin, the site of every city of Canada, save Quebec and Montreal was wilderness. Another subject for reflection is the remarkable circumstance that Handel's great creative period came so late in his life, nominally the decade between 1740 and 1750, and Handel in 1740 was 55 years old. He had been very prolific since youth; yet it has been truly said that had he died in 1738, his fame would have remained secondary; his name as unfamiliar on programs as say, Pergolese's. "The Harmonious Blacksmith" and the Largo from "Xerxes" would possibly be well known, and there would be an occasional revival, as now, of "Acis and Galatea", composed at Naples when he was a young man of 23. Perhaps Sir Hamilton Harty would have re-discovered the Water Music; perhaps Sir Thomas Beecham would have found other early treasures of melody he has so brilliantly re-embodied in ballet form. Perhaps not!

The great turning point in Handel's life occurred in 1738 when, to keep his opera company employed during Lent, opera being banned by ecclesiastical edict, he turned seriously to oratorio, and English music took on new aspects of grandeur. Among the masterpieces that came so late, "Messiah" is unique because it was composed in three weeks of white-hot energy, of which Handel said "I did think I did see all Heaven before me,—and the great God Himself". A production of "Messiah" at Covent Garden was the occasion of his last public appearance, — eight days before his death on April 14th, 1759. He conducted at the harpsichord as was his wont, with mastery apparently unimpaired. At one point he faltered, but quickly recovered himself. After the concluding "Amen" he fainted and was borne to his home in Brook St. It was Eastertide and as he lay in agony he said: "I want to die on Good Friday in the hope of rejoining the good God, my sweet Lord and Saviour, on the day of His Resurrection". Actually he did die early on the morning of Holy Saturday.

Misfortune had so beset Handel in middle age that had he been of less sanguine temperament, he might have well imagined his life ill-starred. But before his death he had attained complete sovereignty in British musical history. His burial in Westminster Abbey was one of the most magnificent scenes, short of a Coronation, that has ever taken place within its walls. Fifteen years later he was commemorated with ceremonies on an unparalleled scale, lasting five days, and including two performances of "Messiah" in the Abbey. Dr. Burney, himself an eminent composer, wrote an account of these ceremonies, and the dedication to King George the Third which prefaced it, was the very last achievement of the pen of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose personality was kindred to Handel's in many respects.

Irene Corlett who plays "Ruth" in Max Gordon's comedy "My Sister Eileen," coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, week of Jan. 10.

Sincere and Intense

The greatness of "Messiah" as a permanent message to mankind, must, I think, be due to the fact that it was a sincere and intense expression of Handel's inner emotional life. A man of the world, a bon viveur in a convivial society, a man of the theatre from youth, his worldly ways, like those of Johnson, concealed a profound spiritual life, which illumines the 57 numbers which constitute the oratorio. Of these Sir Ernest gave 48, including the great concluding "Amen", dropped by many conductors in the past because of its immense difficulty.

The enthralling freshness of Sir Ernest's rendering was due not only to his intimate interpretation of many details often slurred in past performances, but the intense dramatic fervor with which he made every episode live again. A dramatic, rather than an ecclesiastical treatment of "Messiah", is the correct approach. The sympathies of Handel apart from his superb melodic genius were in the nature of things dramatic. In expressing his profoundest emotions he could only use the methods which his nature dictated. He was a man of the theatre, and "Messiah" was originally designed for theatrical performance. But, as did Shakespeare, he lifted the methods of the theatre to an incredible exaltation.

In youth I heard performances of "Messiah" with great soloists,—Emma Juch and Antoinette Trebelli are especially precious memories. But the production last week had a fervent continuous urge, a compelling unity, I never experienced before. The fact that not merely the choristers, but soloists and the orchestra have been intimately associated with Sir Ernest, and trained according to his ideas, enabled him to weld the oratorio together in a degree that was not possible in days when local resources were not so rich. From the Mendelssohn Choir and the splendid coterie of auxiliary choristers, the instrumentalists and the quartet of soloists, Sir Ernest exacted the ultimate shade of beautiful expression. The stupendous exultation of such numbers as "Hallelujah" and "Worthy is the Lamb", in which all participated, carried all of us beyond ourselves.

It is unnecessary to recite the individual achievements of the soloists in immortal arias. All had beautiful voices, distinguished diction, and all gave everything they had within them in the way of expression. William Morton, the tenor, revealed exquisite intensity; Frances James, soprano, rose to ethereal intonation at certain moments; the nobility and fervor of Eileen Law in the lovely contralto episodes were memorable. Seldom have I heard such perfect verbal expression and more complete vocal artistry than that of Eric Tredwell despite the fact that he, a baritone of brilliant timbre, was singing music originally composed for the heavy bass voice. It was in every respect, a rendering undeniably great.

Mia Slavenska, the distinguished ballerina now heading her own company, appearing at Eaton Auditorium, in a notable program Jan. 17.

A group of the General Platoff Cossacks, singing and dancing at Eaton Auditorium, January 11 and 12.

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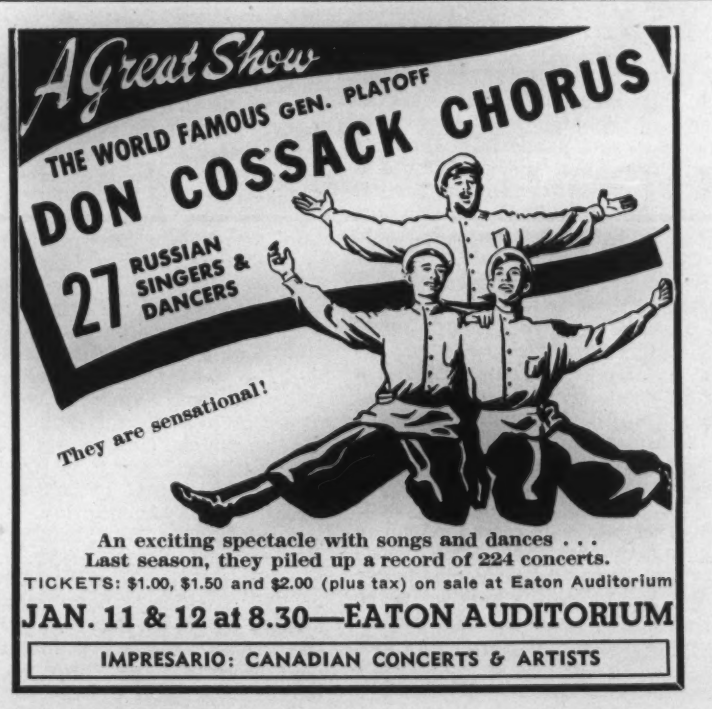

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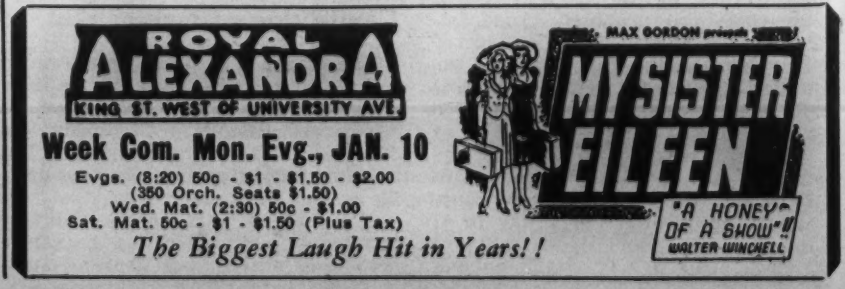
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WALTER WINCHELL

FILM AND THEATRE

Hollywood's Poster Girl Who Can Omit the Emotion

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT SEEMS odd now to think there was a time when I couldn't distinguish Betty Grable from a whole season's output of starlets, all of them pretty in a resolute sort of way and many of them called Betty. It took me a long time to realize that if Betty Grable hadn't existed she would have had to be invented, that she had in fact already been invented. She is one of Mr. Varga's girls, all blonde curls, bold wonderful curves and triple sheer lingerie and the movies have given her synchronization and liveliness so it's no wonder she is the pin-up girl of all creation.

Though Betty is neither sweet nor Irish the role of "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" is a reasonably good piece of casting. Here she is a musical comedy star about to marry a duke (Reginald Gardiner) when a Police Gazette reporter (Robert Young) spoils everything by turning up her origin on the Brooklyn Burlesque stage. There is some lively scrapping between the principals and Miss Grable dances, and sings half a dozen old-fashioned songs — "Sweet Rosie O'Grady", "Waiting At The Church" "Going To The County Fair" and "Two Little Girls in Blue"—and doesn't break her heart even once. In fact she doesn't do a thing that a full-page reproduction in four colors couldn't do if brilliantly animated and set to speech and music. On the whole her performance is a good deal more entertaining than Alice Faye's sad minstrelsies of approximately the same period. Betty Grable's talent lies in bold direct poster appeal and she doesn't make the mistake of mixing it up with art and emotion.

In addition to Betty Grable the producers have thrown in technicolor to heighten both the richness and the unreality of the period. No doubt Delmonico's, the Hotel Brevoort and the beer-gardens of the Eighties are reported here as faithfully as possible—Hollywood is very scrupulous about that sort of thing—but on the whole "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" throws more light on the current phenomenon of Betty Grable than on New York theatrical life in the Eighties. Betty is the apotheosis of what is easy to look at, at once shapely and unmysterious. She probably comes as close as is humanly possible in three dimensions to being the ideal poster girl.

IN "GIRL CRAZY" Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer employ the plot they use for Mickey Rooney alternately with the Hardy family episodes—the one in which an orphanage or milk fund of a high school dramatic society is about to close down when Mickey comes to the rescue and organizes a junior talent show to put it back on its feet. And the show as it finally spreads across the screen has acres of sets, hundreds of costumes, name-bands and full choruses, all revolving about Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. It's a terrific success of course though only at the final moment and the good cause is saved for the time being.

There's nothing wrong with this little morality except that by this time it has abandoned any attempt to surprise and relies on sheer prodigiousness. The plot of the present version "Girl Crazy" has little in common with the original Gershwin musical comedy except the Gershwin tunes and lyrics — "Embraceable You", "I Got Rhythm", "Bidin' My Time" and "Fascinatin' Rhythm". Naturally it has a great deal besides these but as it turns out they are the only really fresh and memorable part of the show.

"HIS BUTLER'S SISTER" presents Deanna Durbin in her familiar role as a forceful young lady with a voice. She is anxious to display it before hit-composer Franchot Tone, whose butler (Pat O'Brien) is her own brother. The butler who is more interested in horses than in talented little sisters wards her off for a time but you don't know little Miss Durbin if you imagine Composer Tone has a chance of escaping the audition she has in mind.

Deanna who has now grown up to her astonishing vocal equipment, sings Victor Herbert and Puccini with her usual authority and no loss of charm. As usual the producers lean hard on her special talent. If you don't care for Puccini you had better be warned that Deanna doesn't let you off a single cadenza.

• •

Jumps, Bumps and Science

By LUCY VAN GOGH

A FEW impressions retained from the Royal Alex performance of "Tropical Revue", a colored dancing show which would never be here if it were not that New York is utterly unable to provide theatres enough to house this season's successes. (It is a big season!)

The drums predominate. They are largely played with the hand, without sticks, and the acceleration of the beat, which is wonderfully controlled and even, has a hypnotic effect. On the stage there is visible a great deal of very lovely brown skin, of many different shades, but always with a glowing patina finish. The stage is at times lighted in four slices, so to speak, counting from front to back, so that the dancers are alternately mere silhouettes in the dark and then brilliantly lighted figures; they move in and out of the light and dark, which are apparently provided from above.

Katherine Dunham in "Shore Excursion" comes on in a voluminous skirt which fails to meet in front and thus gives her legs full play; she carries on her head a three-decker birdcage, and has in her mouth a long cigar—a property cigar, with an incandescent light where the glow should be.

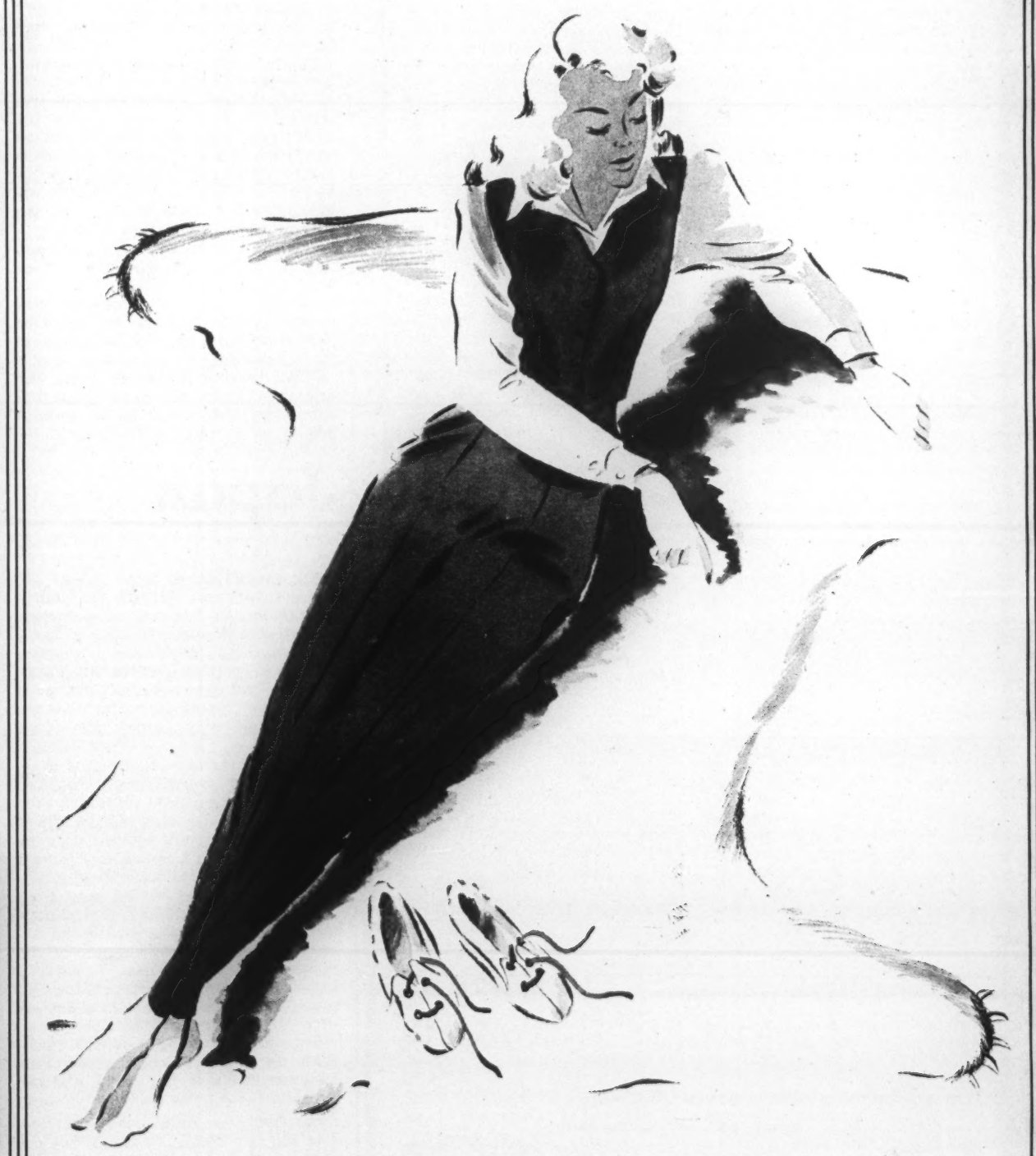
Quite a lot of the dancing is of the kind which is most effective when the dancers are back to the audience. Some of it is done frontwise. There is one scene in the first act (or rather section) when three dancers move slowly down stage with the most perfect and fantastic precision movements I have ever seen; and a minute later three others move forward in a slow-timed series of jumps, knees bent, feet wide apart, without the slightest change in the relative position of any part of the body; they just jump. If they were Italians there would be an Italian word for it, but they aren't.

The program says that some of the items are based on Miss Dunham's anthropological studies, and have to do with the fertility rites of primitive tribes. Personally I found these less fertile than the rest of the program, but that may have been due to an endeavor to meet the requirements of the Toronto censorship; I wouldn't know. I suspect Miss Dunham of being an anthropophagist (or man-eater) rather than an anthropologist. She is a Ph.D. of Chicago, and what the wives of her professors thought about it while their husbands were lecturing to her on anthropology I cannot imagine. But when she is not trying to be scientific she is a great artist, and for aught I know, when she is not trying to be artistic she may be a great scientist.

She is by no means the whole show. Her chief partner, Ohardieno, is a brilliant character dancer, and at times a very self-effacing one; his skill in playing up to her in the "Barrel-house" number masks the art of his own performance. Bobby Capo sings South American songs in the proper manner. But both the audience and I were a little peeved that we could not get more of the Leonard Ware Trio, one of whom plays the doublebass purely as a rhythm instrument, without a bow, while another plays a species of guitar wired to an amplifier, with the weirdest effects.

The press agent has already told you that it is a "hot" show, so I will merely add that it is a magnificent one, and entirely decent.

In Italy the Germans planned to use these small aerial bombs to cover their retreat. Trees facing the roads were notched and bombs fastened in the notches. When fired by an electrical device the bombs were supposed to go off and blast the trees across the roads to block the Allied advance. But the Germans withdrew too quickly to set off the device, and the bombs did not explode. A Fifth Army sergt. is shown removing one of the "decorations."



GOOD GET-TOGETHERS

Good get-togethers for the skier . . .
treated gabardine slacks, straight and
slim as a string . . . chamois and doeskin
vest, like a little "pneumonia jacket," for
extra chest protection . . . slippers, soft
and warm as a bear skin rug!

Simpson's

WORLD OF WOMEN

Home Front Skirmish

By BERNICE COFFEY

THE wisdom of Solomon, the hardihood to withstand daily beatings over the head by the public's verbal umbrella, are a few of the qualities required by those who staff the Rental Control boards across Canada.

There is the story of the widow who had rented her house and taken a cheaper house for herself. She left her prized piano and a statue in the house and now wanted more money because of them. But the tenant hated the sight of the statue and was allergic to piano music. He regarded piano and statue as "damned nuisances" and refused to pay more money on account of them. Rental control officials upheld his claim—as the finer things of life have no value unless you put it on them yourself.

"Gee," he remarked gratefully as he went out the door, "you're *human* after all."

In Toronto a war worker rented four upstairs rooms in a house, but he and his landlord didn't hit it off any too well, in fact they just didn't click at all. So the war worker did something that many tenants dream of—he went out and bought the house and then turned around and rented the downstairs to his former landlord. Then a miracle happened. The former landlord made a model tenant, and the two became the very best of friends.

One day the office received a note, written in pencil on scribbler paper to this effect: "Miss W—please take this notice to vacate your room date Nov. 28 on as being a troubel maker and a newiesnse with telephone all hours, bath and wash room, also yousing phone nude. this is a finl notise."

We asked the Board what they would do in this case, and they laughed and said, "Oh, she'll have to move, but we wouldn't know where. . ."

But as Mr. Hewlett of the Rent Control remarked a bit wearily, we thought, "you'd hardly recognize the same story when you hear the two sides of it, the person *telling* it is always right."

Sea Sweepers

Night and day men, many of them very old or very young, leave the old fishing towns and coastal hamlets of Britain to sweep danger from the sea paths of warships, transports, merchantmen. These are the British minesweepers, an unsung group of heroes whose job any Navy man will tell you is one of the toughest, most arduous and dangerous jobs at sea today.

The British Minesweepers Auxiliary is performing extremely valuable work in sending these men warm knitted clothing. There is no season of the year when these garments are not needed. Weather in the Northern areas where the minesweepers must operate changes from intense cold with snow and ice, to sleet, rain and fog with penetrating winds.

We are informed that donations of money are urgently needed by the Auxiliary to keep up the wool supply needed by volunteer knitters and to assure a steady shipment of sweaters, sea-boot stockings, and so on. Two dollars provides an excellent water-repellant turtle-neck sweater. Socks, sea-boot stockings, caps, helmets, mittens, scarves and sleeveless sweaters are most welcome. The Branch will supply directions and wool at cost price for any of these articles. Entire proceeds from donations go to the men in the form of woollen comforts as all expenses are donated and the time of the workers is entirely voluntary.

All Aboard!

Not even Cecil de Mille has approached the magnitude of the mob scenes staged in some of the larger railroad stations at the height of the festive season. Not surprisingly, many stories have trickled in from here and there. Common are those of women who lost their shoes. And one unfortunate man, it is rumored, his trousers torn from him in the crush was last seen cowering in a state of embarrassment behind a convenient pillar.

But the story which receives this column's award of a slightly jaded Christmas tree is that which involved one of the "Information Please" ladies. These ladies, dressed in distinctive uniforms, are on hand at Toronto's Union Station to give information and assist service men and women as they funnel through the station to and from all parts of Canada.

One of the volunteer workers stationed near a seething holiday crowd saw a man in a uniform unfamiliar to her plunge past into the crowd. With an expression of desperation and well-chosen, highly spiced words he made attempt after attempt—in vain—to make his way through the unyielding jam.

The "Information Please" lady approached him as he stood at the fringe of the unmoving crowd and inquired if she could be of assistance and the distracted man implied in a few well-chosen words that it was of the utmost importance that he get to the train due to leave in three minutes.

"Come with me," said the volunteer, ready to do or die for a man in the services. "I'll try to get you through."

"If I can't get through, there's no use you trying," replied the man loudly. "I've got to get on this train at Bathurst." Bathurst street is approximately a mile away from the station where they were standing.

"Oh, I'm sure you must be mistaken," replied the volunteer. "Nobody gets on there."

"Mistake nothing!" yelled the desperate man. "I'm the engineer of this train and it's due to leave in three minutes."

"Oh," said the volunteer as she relaxed. "Then take your time. I'm sure the train can't leave without *you*."

Lady From Japan

By MABEL L. TYRRELL

SHE has always been known as "the old lady from Japan", because "Japan" was painted on her cottage gate in curly letters with a number of flourishes. We supposed that she had once lived in Japan, but we were not very interested.

She never opened the door more than two inches and, so far as we knew, nobody had entered her cottage since she had taken possession of it ten years ago. She was about seventy-five, active, upright, and peculiar. She went into our county town once a week to do her shopping, and what she could not carry was delivered from time to time on her doorstep.

After the affair of Pearl Harbor, and during the dark, dreadful months that followed "the old lady from Japan" never came out at all. We got nervous. At last our policeman went to "Japan" and threatened to burst open the door. Thereupon the old lady's head, adorned with hat, popped out of an upper window and she trounced him good and proper, reminding him that an Englishwoman's home was her castle.

Well, two of our village lads managed to get away from Singapore, and after a long time we heard they were in India, so we decided to have a little private sale, which I daresay was quite illegal, in order to send Christmas presents from their grateful village. How "the old lady from Japan" heard of this, I don't know, but the day before the sale she arrived at my cottage with one of the most exquisite Japanese pictures I have ever seen, framed in Victorian plush of mulberry hue. On a ground of what I imagined to be thick white rice paper was a flight of wild geese with dark wings intercrossed, carried out in black and greys, and the impression it gave was one of wild birds flying in vivid moonlight. She told me she wished to give it for the sale.

"It looks to me very valuable," I hesitated.

"I am not likely to bring you trash," she retorted.

I persuaded her to come in and talk it over.

Then I realized that she was longing to talk about the one thing that interested her. After I had asked a few questions, words gushed from her lips and painful tears from her eyes. She had lived in Japan for over forty-five years, teaching English. When she first went to the Island of the Sun, English was the principal foreign language used in the schools and the University, with German second, and French third. But she had seen German take the place of the English language, and English ideas pushed aside for German theories. She was frightened by the change she saw sweeping through the country, and, in her small way, she tried her best to keep up the English prestige.

During one of her holidays she went to some terrible volcanic region to find out the truth about certain boiling sulphur springs where dreadful diseases were treated. It was, she said, a place of incredible horror and astonishing courage, seething with all sorts of scourges.

She saw hundreds of men and women waiting for the signal to enter the boiling pits that served as baths. Through the swirling steam she glimpsed Japanese boys stirring up the water with long wooden oars to cool it as much as possible before the sick people plunged in. Then, at a given signal by the director of the baths, in they went. The pain they endured was obviously excruciating, for the temperature of the water was from 125 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit. Yet there was not one murmur of distress.

"They are able to endure anything," she assured me.

I asked if she would come to our sale and tell more about Japan.

"You mean about the cherry trees and the exquisite moon," she scoffed. "That is only one side of Japan, the pretty side. I'll tell you now why there is a hideous side. Japan has no soul as we know souls, and until we can give her one—I say *we*—a soul that can live as well as die in order to gain a reward in heaven, there is no hope for her. No, I will not speak to you about Japan. I have a man coming to buy my Japanese treasures—I know their value!—and I am giving the money they bring to those who have suffered from these soulless people."

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

Finds Romance

CLIMAXING a gay debutante romance, the former Drusilla Roxane Johnson becomes the brand new Mrs. Harold Carson Firstbrook. One of Toronto's loveliest brides, adorable "Drue" attributes the petal-softness of her skin to faithful Woodbury Facial Soap care. Woodbury contains a costly ingredient for *extra* mildness—is made for *skin* alone.

1. On a "leave date," Hal proposes. Introduced at a dance, he fell at first sight for the beguiling softness of her radiant complexion.

2. "Mr. Chips," Drue's pet terrier, says goodbye as the pretty-as-a-picture bride leaves for the church on the Great Day.

3. "For his sake I take my Woodbury Facial Cocktail. Plenty of rich lather and massage; and then clear warm water and cold."

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Don't confuse Aylmer with merely par-boiled beans. Aylmer are the real thing—complete with tangy, flavoured sauce. No extras to add! No soaking! Quick to cook! *Delicious* to eat!

ASK FOR

AYLMER

WORLD OF WOMEN

Humanity's Delegates

By ROY BREWER

DURING the past weeks many people have heard their friends and relatives home from the prison camps of Germany and Italy speak of the Red Cross Delegates, and they must often have wondered about these remarkable men, who have access to rigidly-guarded prison camps and whose activities have been so vital to the well-being of their loved ones.

Two of these delegates were at Leith last month when our men came home from Germany, but few if any among the cheering thousands at the quayside recognised them when two tall civilians slipped quietly ashore from the first tender.

Another Mission

For the British people this was an occasion of profound joy and pride, but for Mm. Rudolphe Haccius and J. Cellerier it was just another mission for humanity successfully concluded. These Swiss Delegates in Great Britain of the International Red Cross Committee had, as part of their normal duty travelled from Britain to Sweden with the returning Germans, assisted in the intricate exchange of the repatriates of both sides at Gothenburg, and then made the return journey to this country as neutral observers and Red Cross escorts for our own men.

On the outward voyage the delegates were available, as they had been throughout the Germans' captivity, as intermediaries between prisoners and captors in all questions relating to the health and comfort of the prisoners. Hundreds of miles away, their "opposite numbers," the International Red Cross delegates in Germany, had travelled with our own men into Sweden, with the same unfailing regard for the welfare of these helpless victims of war.

The delegates are the front line representatives of the International Red Cross Committee and like all the members of this Committee and its workers, each delegate is a Swiss national. This means of course that the vital principle of International Red Cross work—strict neutrality—is maintained not only in Geneva itself but wherever the work of the Committee is carried out.

At the present time there are 48 separate International Red Cross delegations all over the world and the total number of delegates approaches 100.

In Europe alone there are 38 delegates in 14 different countries. Africa has 21 delegates, the Americas have fifteen, while in seven countries in Asia there is a total of 19 delegates. The latest delegates to be sent out from Geneva have gone to Bucharest, Stockholm, La Paz (Bolivia), Montevideo and Honolulu. In Great Britain a recently arrived assistant delegate brings the strength up to five.

One of the most striking examples of the growth of the delegates' work is given by the fact that whereas during the war of 1914-18 the total visits to prisoner-of-war and internment camps were 520, to-day the visits are already nearing the 4,000 mark.

One delegate, Dr. Wolf de Salis, covered over 10,000 miles by train and 2,000 by car in the course of a 70-day tour of prisoner-of-war camps in Italy in 1942. In North Africa, in 1943, during a tour of 60 camps in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, five delegates covered 40,000 kilometres.

Out of Limelight

Apart from their camp visits, the individual delegates, in spite of the importance of their work, are little known outside certain Government Departments and the National Red Cross organizations of the countries in which they are stationed. Their photographs or even their names rarely appear in the press and they never give interviews. There is good reason for this—they are neutrals in a belligerent country and nothing must ever be allowed to affect this neutrality and thus jeopardize the prestige and reputation for strict integrity upon which the success of their task depends.

Often during the present war, when communications with Geneva are so difficult, the International Red Cross delegates have acted as advisors on the spot for Governments and national Red Cross Societies in urgent matters affecting prisoners of war.

The qualifications of International Red Cross delegates are as high as the responsibility of their task. Each, of course, has to be a neutral Swiss citizen, and a medical or legal training is possessed by nearly all of them. Linguistic ability is essential and to this must be coupled the tact of a diplomat, and the lawyer's skill in assessing evidence and valuing statements. Humanity is their task, but in order to make it effective sympathy must never be allowed to override justice.

Visits and Reports

When a delegate is engaged by the International Red Cross Committee his first task is to take a study course at Geneva, embracing all the activities of the Committee. Thus he acquires a complete working knowledge of all the infinite activities of the Committee's "Central Agency for Prisoners of War" with which he will maintain constant contact by cable, letter or 'phone when he is posted abroad.

After some weeks or even months he will be nominated by the Committee as a delegate to a particular country and when the nomination has been accepted by the Government of the country he will be sent abroad. In certain cases, for instance in the Far East, a Swiss citizen who has lived for many years in the country in which he is to operate is chosen and as a visit to Geneva is not likely to be practicable, very full instruction and documents go to him from the Swiss Headquarters of the Committee.

The principal task of the delegate is to visit and report on prisoners of war and internee camps in the country in which he is stationed, and as far as lies within his power, to get irregularities and wrongs put right. His "Bible" is the Geneva Convention of 1929 which sets out in detail exactly what are rights of prisoners of war in the matter of food, shelter, work, education, religious observances, medical care, etc. In all this the delegate works in collaboration with the representatives of the "Protecting Power" who are diplomats of neutral states charged with the protection of legitimate enemy interests in an opposing country. The delegate's camp reports in all belligerent countries are based on a standard questionnaire drawn up by Geneva to cover 66 different points.

Often Dangerous

But camp visits do not by any means complete the list of duties of the delegates. Sometimes, as we have seen, the delegates have to supervise exchanges of wounded prisoners of war and others have the onerous and often heart-breaking task of organizing and controlling the distribution of relief to civilians in devastated war areas. Magnificent work of this type is being done by the delegates in Greece under difficult conditions. Two of the delegates engaged in this relief for instance have the dangerous task of getting food supplies to the remote islands of the Aegean Sea by means of small native sailing vessels and this service has been maintained by them for a long time past in the face of great difficulties.

Another extremely important type of International Red Cross delegate is established in certain neutral ports. At Lisbon, for instance, Col. Iselin is responsible for the handling of the vast quantities of relief supplies for prisoners of war coming into that port from Great Britain, America and the Dominions for reshipment to Marseilles; while at the latter port another International Red Cross delegate sees the consignment safely unloaded and put into goods trains to Switzerland.

An International Red Cross delegate has a highly responsible job and there is little of the lighter side of life in his daily task of alleviating human distress and anxiety. But sometimes he meets an incident which will give him a smiling memory for a long while.

One delegate, for instance in Europe, was witnessing the arrival of a newly captured bunch of prisoners in a prison camp. To his bewilderment and alarm each man had his right ear deeply discolored. When he anxiously sought the reason, with visions of torture in his mind, he discovered that an officer of the country that had taken the prisoners had conscientiously followed the instructions in the Geneva Convention to "earmark" prisoners into certain categories, by painting each prisoner's ear with silver nitrate!

Made of plaid automobile upholstery, these bags are in gay, bold colors with whopping big checks. They are big and roomy with drawstring tops and adjustable straps so they may be carried or worn over shoulder.

Elizabeth Arden's famous Feather-Light Foundation Cream

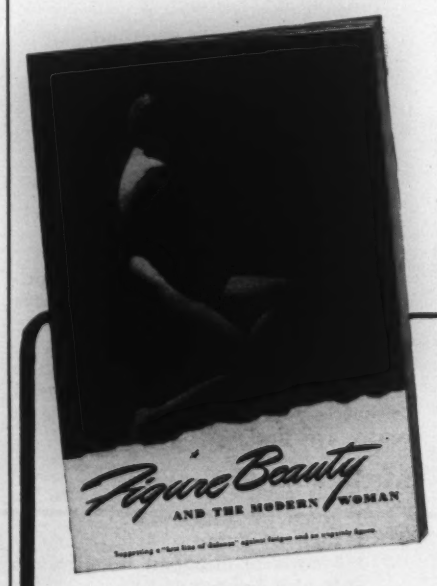
SOFT AS SILK—
BUT HOW IT HOLDS!

Here is the ideal Foundation for you who want that fresh, natural look—a veritable whisper of a cream, that goes on so evenly, so quickly, yet helps to hide small skin faults, keeps you pretty through your most exacting days, keeps you charming through your most exciting evenings. Especially designed for young skins and dry skins, it is also splendid for any woman who wants to look well-groomed but never artificial. Five enchanting colors—one is yours!

Naturelle, Rachel, Sun Fair, Rose Rachel, Rosetta-Bronze, $1.25

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town



Every Woman
should have a copy

The war has made the modern woman more figure-conscious. First, because Dame Fashion in war dress has decreed pencil silhouettes and simplicity of design which demand a sleek figure. Second, because she must combat fatigue caused by longer working hours with little or no recreational exercise.

"FIGURE BEAUTY and the Modern Woman" was designed as a first-aid-to-figures manual for busy women. It compiles a group of special exercises chosen for their ability to relieve tense nerves, over-strained muscles; to avoid "sitter's sag" and "stander's stoop"—to help you keep physically fit. Ask your corsetière for a free copy of "FIGURE BEAUTY" or send 10¢ in coin together with your name and address to Parisian Corset Mfg. Co. Limited, 599 St. Valier Street, Quebec, P.Q.

Makers of the Internationally Famous
LeGant

PARISIAN CORSET MFG CO. LTD QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO
MAKERS OF
NATURE'S RIVAL
BRASSIERES, GIRDLES AND CORSELETTES
CORSETS FOR DEFENSE OF CANADIAN FIGURES

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun Tan

CONCERNING FOOD

They Ate And Grew

By JANET MARCH

THE world seems to be divided into people who talk nostalgically of the wonderful food they used to have when they were young—home baked bread, preserves, soup from long simmering stock pots, three layer cakes heavy with icing — and the others who hold that to-day's cuisine is infinitely superior. Emily Kimbrough belongs to the latter school of thought, and in her light-hearted "We Followed Our Hearts to Hollywood" she makes some very acrid comments about Indiana cooking, remarking that not until she was grown up did she know that peas and carrots were ever served without benefit of paste. Evidently Emily's Hoosier folk were white sauce addicts. At that I'm not sure that I wouldn't rather have my carrots stuck up with white sauce than served dry and orange, naked of butter. Whatever they ate in Indiana a lot of the inhabitants grew up to be fine and strong. Wendell Willkie seems adequately nourished and his energy content is fine.

Wartime cookery is a sort of mixture of old time and modern cookery. We have been deprived of cans, so we have to do things to root vegetables. If you didn't manage some home canning of fruit last summer, well you just aren't eating preserved fruit this winter. Old fashioned desserts have come into their own again now that we can no longer turn out a fruit salad with about six different sorts of fruit in it. Steamers have been fished out of the attic, and along with this evidence of a return to Grandma's day we are all bursting with knowledge of vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates.

There must have been food faddists long ago who talked of the nineteenth century equivalents of "roughage," "incompatible meals" and the necessity of thiamine, but mercifully we don't seem to hear about them and the memories of the old school tie group linger on huge ranges, gleaming copper pots and lovely smells of baking. The modern progressive school class believers are a bit too given to tables of vitamins and calories hung on the kitchen wall, but cooking is a swifter process and meals are better balanced as to content. Take your choice, ladies.

Now that the last vestiges of Christmas have vanished you can take out your ration books and see how much the turkey saved you in coupons if not in cash. The March family bird had walked to market to save gasoline, and it was a long, long muscle strengthening trek.

With your leftover coupons you surely could afford a little bit of entertaining. How about this for a dinner, even if you have no maid to help serve it?

Mushroom Consommé

Mixed Grill
Green Beans Potato Chips

Green Salad

Spanish Cream with Ginger

Coffee

Unless you have a cellar you probably will be serving beer—if anything—instead of cocktails, so have pretzels, and pop-corn to go with it. They are far less trouble than the fancy trimmings to drinks we used to battle with before the war, and really are just as popular.

Mushroom Consommé

1 quart of consommé
1 slice of onion
1½ cups of chopped mushrooms
Salt and pepper

Either you brew your own consommé or if you have been lucky at the grocer's lately you have enough canned on hand. Put the consommé in a tightly covered saucepan and add the onion and mushroom and simmer gently for an hour. Then strain and season to taste and leave ready to heat up for dinner.

Of tobacco brown wool, this frock disregards the fine distinction between a coat and a dress, and assumes something of the characteristics of both in its distinctive tailoring. It's capped by a gnome-like hat.

Mixed Grill

This is a bit of trouble to cook, but if you have a good plate warmer on your stove you can do some of the things a little ahead. Lamb chops are the usual basis for a mixed grill, unless you can get filet mignon with bacon wrapped around them. Fry slices of tomato, mushrooms and strips of bacon. Whatever the rights and the wrongs of the bacon situation it's pretty nice to have some again. Pile the string beans, well buttered, at one end of your largest platter and the potato chips at the other and arrange the rest of the food in between, then decorate with parsley. The advantages of this dish are that there are no vegetable dishes to wash or pass, and there is everything ready in one swoop.

Green Salad

Get the greatest variety of greens that you can come by. Shred them and wrap up in a wet clean glass cloth and put them in the refrigerator. Mix up your favorite French dressing and toss just before dinner time.

Spanish Cream and Ginger

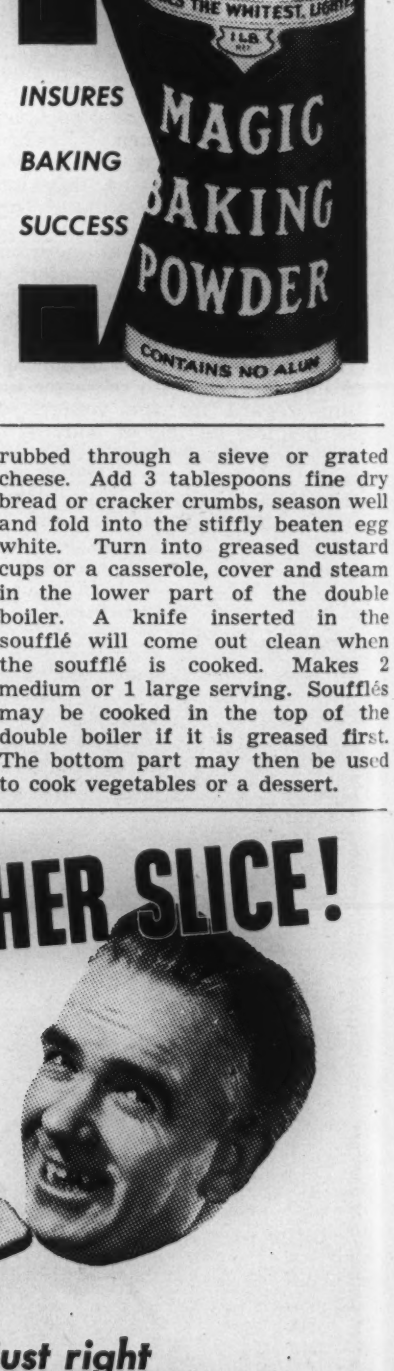
1 tablespoon of gelatin
3 cups of milk
3 eggs
½ cup of granulated sugar
Salt
½ teaspoon of vanilla
2 tablespoons of finely chopped preserved ginger

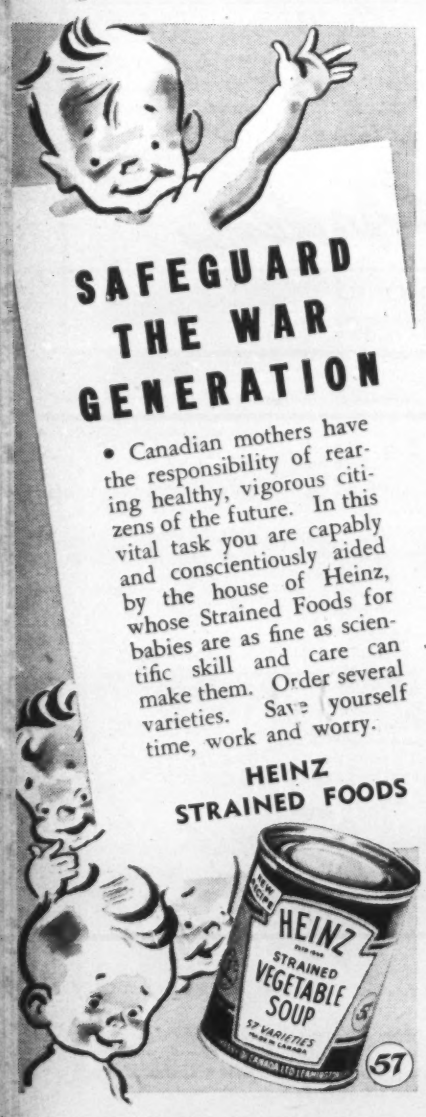
Soak the gelatin in the milk, and then add half the sugar and the salt and heat gently till the gelatin is dissolved. Separate the eggs and stir the yolks well beaten into the milk mixture and cook over boiling water till the mixture coats a spoon. Add the vanilla and ginger. Then put to chill and when it has thickened though not set fold in the stiffly beaten whites into which have been stirred the rest of the sugar. Pour into a mold and put to set. If your Spanish Cream has a sort of layer of transparent jelly round its outside you are adding the egg whites too soon before the rest has thickened.

A time-saving suggestion of the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to make up 2 cups of thick cream sauce and store it in a screw top jar. It will keep for several days and provides a basis for all sorts of quickly prepared dishes; — cream soups, souffles, cheese rarebit, spaghetti or macaroni and cheese, creamed eggs, fish, vegetables and so on.

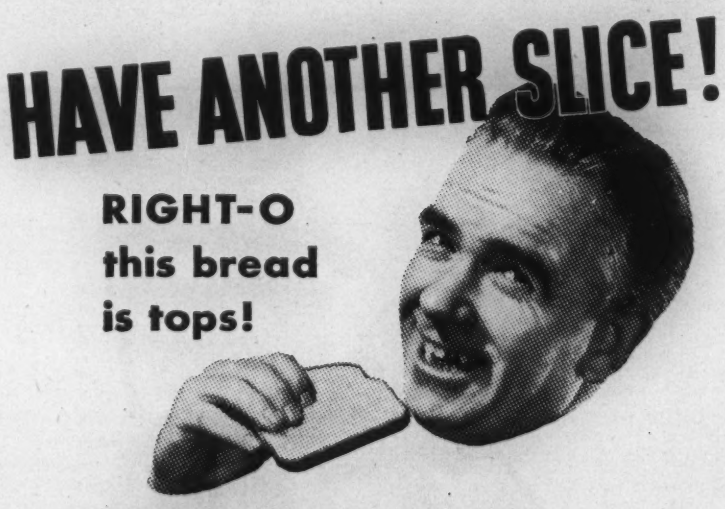
Soufflé

Soufflés are easy to prepare but require 20 to 25 minutes to cook. To 1 cup of thick cream sauce add 1 beaten egg yolk and ½ cup finely chopped, cooked meat, vegetable rubbed through a sieve or grated cheese. Add 3 tablespoons fine dry bread or cracker crumbs, season well and fold into the stiffly beaten egg white. Turn into greased custard cups or a casserole, cover and steam in the lower part of the double boiler. A knife inserted in the soufflé will come out clean when the soufflé is cooked. Makes 2 medium or 1 large serving. Soufflés may be cooked in the top of the double boiler if it is greased first. The bottom part may then be used to cook vegetables or a dessert.


DELICIOUS
WITHOUT BUTTER
MAGIC'S
CINNAMON ROLL-UPS
2 cups sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
¾ cup milk (about)
Brown sugar
Cinnamon
½ cup raisins
Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead ½ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into ¼-inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.
MADE IN CANADA
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
INSURES
BAKING
SUCCESS
MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM


SAFEGUARD
THE WAR
GENERATION
• Canadian mothers have the responsibility of rearing healthy, vigorous citizens of the future. In this vital task you are capably and conscientiously aided by the house of Heinz, whose Strained Foods for babies are as fine as scientific skill and care can make them. Order several varieties. Save yourself time, work and worry.
HEINZ
STRAINED FOODS
HEINZ
STRAINED
VEGETABLE
SOUP
57 VARIETIES
57

THIS HEARTENING BLEND GIVES
YOU MORE DELICIOUS FLAVOR
PER OUNCE!
CHASE & SANBORN
COFFEE
SEAL BRAND
Rule No. 1 for getting more deep-down, whole-hearted coffee satisfaction! Insist on superb Chase & Sanborn Coffee. Roasted in Canada to reach you at the peak of its superb flavor.


HAVE ANOTHER SLICE!
RIGHT-O
this bread
is tops!
—to bake bread just right
use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast
Meal planning today calls for a bigger use of good bread. Now your family's most dependable low-cost, high-energy food, bread is a good source of Vitamin B—good, too, as a stretcher for harder-to-get foods! If you bake at home use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for bread with fine flavor, fine, smooth texture every time. Today—ask your grocer for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label—Canada's favorite for over 70 years!
MADE IN CANADA
SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

THE OTHER PAGE

Sudsy-Wudsy Opera

By GORDON BEST

"SENSES thicken. . . .
And the girls make haste to the radio,
Do they sit there beginning to droop and drowse?
No. Hark! The cleansing agents to their preys do rouse."
(With apologies to Mr. W. Shakespeare.)

If you will gimme a package of Razzle Dazzle candy coated chewing gum, please—wait while I fill my pipe with Park Bench smoking tobacco and . . . light up . . . (ah, that's better) . . . I will pull up a microphone and a fireside and we'll have a chat.

I have discovered how the adage, "Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast" originated. The writer was obviously referring to the musical interlude following one of our daytime radio "soap operas"—technically known in the business as "serials."

* * *

Presumably accurate statistics say that the regular listening audiences of these programs run into many millions of Canadians and Americans—most of whom are housewives.

The personality of the script reader, who selects these operas for the sponsors, might be likened to that of the person who chose the material for the old Ontario Third Reader which was so full of calamitous happenings. This educationalist was aptly described by F. T. Knowles in an essay in the November, 1909, issue of the *Canadian Magazine*: "Who was the unhappy being, it has often been asked, who dominated the choice of selections for that mournful volume? From what form of melancholia did he suffer? With what ideals of martyrdom was he imbued? What dark purposes did he hold before himself, in electing to fill with tales of tragedy and death, a volume dedicated to the use of children?"

Script writers for these serials display astonishing virtuosity in their ability to inexorably compel their characters into the most intolerable and imbecilic situations. The unfortunate people are dragged (by the script writers) through lives of incredible hardships—some verging on the macabre. And don't think the actors let the writers down. Given a good meaty situation—such as the deathbed scene of a young child—the histrionic antics of the performers would make the witches' scene in Macbeth seem like a chorus number in a particularly hilarious musical comedy. (We often idly wonder if the actors look appropriately haggard during their broadcasts.)

As a salutary opening to the average serial we are given a good skinful (I know the editor would not O.K. the word I want to use there so I'll save his blue pencil) of melancholy organ music. This is a pitiful attempt to sooth the listener's nerves from the licking they took during the preceding serial. (On second thought "skinful" is probably quite accurate because most of the regular fans are half full of adrenalin by now.)

Then come the headline news flashes. These serve two purposes. The first is to keep any laggardly listeners in line (some backslider might be tempted to answer the phone or doorbell) by the ominous note struck by the announcer. The second is to fix in the minds of the faithful the exact program to which he or she is listening. The device employed for this purpose is a quick résumé of the situation in which the miserable characters find themselves at the end of the preceding instalment. This might run something like this: "And now, with Mother Jones at the point of death in the hospital, Sister Jane lost on the ice floes, Grandfather trapped in the fiercely-burning barn, John's train speeding toward the washed-out bridge, we find Mary sitting quietly at home waiting for the undertaker."

Ah, but before we can join Mary, awaiting her tryst, we must hear a few (not over 300) words from the sponsor of Sudsy Wudsy Soap. Why the sponsors of these soap operas imagine they require a commercial plug we do not know. We are firmly convinced that it is unnecessary to extol the suds-making quality of the soaps advertised. As long as the faithful continue to buy it, that's all the sponsors need worry about. The hands of regular adherents of these programs must be so perpetually trembling and shaking from their vicariously - experienced calamities and disasters that they would immediately whip up a magnificent dishpanful of suds out of almost anything as soon as they were inserted in the water.

Wartime paper restrictions, being what they are, we are unable to take you through a typical episode with adequate comments. But we will offer you a few tips in the event (God forbid) that you are contemplating writing a radio serial:

Use the simplest language possible—remember to keep your public's limitations at heart. (The composition used in a first grade reader will give you an idea of what I mean.)

Script writers must remember that we have not the Latin races' facility for rapidity of speech—an occasional pause must be interjected so that listeners may keep up with the action. For example, if one character is asking another for the time (this is used to establish times of murders, etc.) *don't* write in the usual way, as—Mary: "John, what time is it, dear?" John: "Ten-thirty, Mary." No, that is pacing your dialogue much too fast. Here is the acknowledged expert technique — Mary: "John, dear, do you really . . . love me?" John: "Mary . . . my darling . . . you know I do." Mary: "Then, darling . . . will you . . . please tell me . . ." John: (probably suspiciously startled) "Yes? . . ." Mary: ". . . the time." (Here the writer puts in action directions indicating a pause of 15 seconds while John looks at his watch. Most serial Johns, however, if judged by their demonstrated mental faculties, would take 15 minutes to figure out the time from a watch—but you can't keep your breathless public waiting too long.) John: "Darling, it is . . ." Mary: "You mean? . . ." John: "Yes, sweet, . . . I'm afraid so. . . it's really time for dinner." If this system be followed it not only relieves potential strain on the listeners, desperately trying to keep up with the fast-paced action, but it also relieves strain on the writer—at the expense of the period key on his typewriter, however.

When one character asks another, who has just left a sick room, how the patient is, the second character should invariably reply: "Sleeping peacefully." This should be delivered in a sepulchral voice—as if the patient is already a corpse. This adds spice and provocativeness to the scene.

Another tip for expectant serial writers is to make your characters repeat simple statements by turning them into queries, e.g.; John: "Mary, I'm going to the hospital on my way to the office." Mary: "You're going to stop at the hospital, John, on your way to the office?" Most good serial writers are tireless in their efforts to give their public an exact, clear-cut picture of just what the characters are doing and a repetition, such as the foregoing example, helps to clarify the action. (Theoretically you can cut your work in half by this device but in actual practice you find that it is occasionally necessary to use "yes" and "no" and repetitions of these two words tends to become confusing to not only the listeners but yourself as well.)

If there is some commercial mumbo-jumbo to be interjected in the middle of the episode—though this is uncommon—always precede this with the introduction of a new character who can add a few layers of gloom to the general chaos. This will hold your audience while the commercial is on.

In the unlikely event that you are asked to write commercial plugs be sure to start these with some original phrase such as, "And now a word from our sponsor." This is essential because in most commercials it is difficult to know just where the story continuity ends and the commercial begins without some such traffic signal. Of course, at the end of the commercial you put in another light, "And now back to The Trials of Trilby."

P.S. If you listen to my forthcoming serial, written especially for children, "The Morass of Despair" you will be able to pick up many other valuable pointers in the art.

WEEK-END LEAVE

HER agony, her love, she must not show.
And so
She makes for him some special dish, although
Her meed of rationed foodstuffs flow
Like chaff before a wind; but no
Withholding clouds the act.
Ah, God, that he must go
So soon—so soon to *that!* Not to
The world, to life,
But to such hideous strife;
And he so young, so fine, so true!

Again and again,
In a bewilderment of pain,
She glances at his brow;
As though
She did not know
Just where and how
The soft fair hair swept up in curls
Delicate as a girl's:

And he
Stirred like a young birch tree
And grinned, "Oh my!
What a bee-u-tiful boy am I!
Are you making me pudding, or pie?"
Then—suddenly, soberly—
"Don't you tire of peeping at me?
Mothers are sure the limit," said he.

EMILY LEAVENS.

Enhances the flavor of MEATS FISH SOUPS SAUCES
18
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

For Extra { FRAGRANCE FLAVOR SATISFACTION } here

LOOK FOR THE NAME HERE

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Blended and packed in Canada

THIS WINTER WARM UP with BOVRIL "COMFORT IN A CUP"
44-2

at EATON'S

Spring-Bright

Lovely, luscious Dahlia garden in soft fur felt crowning a head-hugging little "half hat" in black "straw fabric." From a new Spring collection of flower trimmed millinery.

DEB ROOM — MAIN STORE — THIRD FLOOR

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

CONCERNING FOOD

They Ate And Grew

By JANET MARCH

THE world seems to be divided into people who talk nostalgically of the wonderful food they used to have when they were young—home baked bread, preserves, soup from long simmering stock pots, three layer cakes heavy with icing — and the others who hold that to-day's cuisine is infinitely superior. Emily Kimbrough belongs to the latter school of thought, and in her light-hearted "We Followed Our Hearts to Hollywood" she makes some very acrid comments about Indiana cooking, remarking that not until she was grown up did she know that peas and carrots were ever served without benefit of paste. Evidently Emily's Hoosier folk were white sauce addicts. At that I'm not sure that I wouldn't rather have my carrots stuck up with white sauce than served dry and orange, naked of butter. Whatever they ate in Indiana a lot of the inhabitants grew up to be fine and strong. Wendell Willkie seems adequately nourished and his energy content is fine.

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With your leftover coupons you surely could afford a little bit of entertaining. How about this for a dinner, even if you have no maid to help serve it?

Mushroom Consommé

Mixed Grill
Green Beans Potato Chips

Green Salad

Spanish Cream with Ginger

Coffee

Unless you have a cellar you probably will be serving beer—if anything—instead of cocktails, so have pretzels, and pop-corn to go with it. They are far less trouble than the fancy trimmings to drinks we used to battle with before the war, and really are just as popular.

Mushroom Consommé

1 quart of consommé
1 slice of onion
1½ cups of chopped mushrooms
Salt and pepper

Either you brew your own consommé or if you have been lucky at the grocer's lately you have enough canned on hand. Put the consommé in a tightly covered saucepan and add the onion and mushroom and simmer gently for an hour. Then strain and season to taste and leave ready to heat up for dinner.

Of tobacco brown wool, this frock disregards the fine distinction between a coat and a dress, and assumes something of the characteristics of both in its distinctive tailoring. It's capped by a gnome-like hat.

Mixed Grill

This is a bit of trouble to cook, but if you have a good plate warmer on your stove you can do some of the things a little ahead. Lamb chops are the usual basis for a mixed grill, unless you can get filet mignon with bacon wrapped around them. Fry slices of tomato, mushrooms and strips of bacon. Whatever the rights and the wrongs of the bacon situation it's pretty nice to have some again. Pile the string beans, well buttered, at one end of your largest platter and the potato chips at the other and arrange the rest of the food in between, then decorate with parsley. The advantages of this dish are that there are no vegetable dishes to wash or pass, and there is everything ready in one swoop.

Green Salad

Get the greatest variety of greens that you can come by. Shred them and wrap up in a wet clean glass cloth and put them in the refrigerator. Mix up your favorite French dressing and toss just before dinner time.

Spanish Cream and Ginger

1 tablespoon of gelatin
3 cups of milk
3 eggs
½ cup of granulated sugar
Salt
½ teaspoon of vanilla
2 tablespoons of finely chopped preserved ginger

Soak the gelatin in the milk, and then add half the sugar and the salt and heat gently till the gelatin is dissolved. Separate the eggs and stir the yolks well beaten into the milk mixture and cook over boiling water till the mixture coats a spoon. Add the vanilla and ginger. Then put to chill and when it has thickened though not set fold in the stiffly beaten whites into which have been stirred the rest of the sugar. Pour into a mold and put to set. If your Spanish Cream has a sort of layer of transparent jelly round its outside you are adding the egg whites too soon before the rest has thickened.

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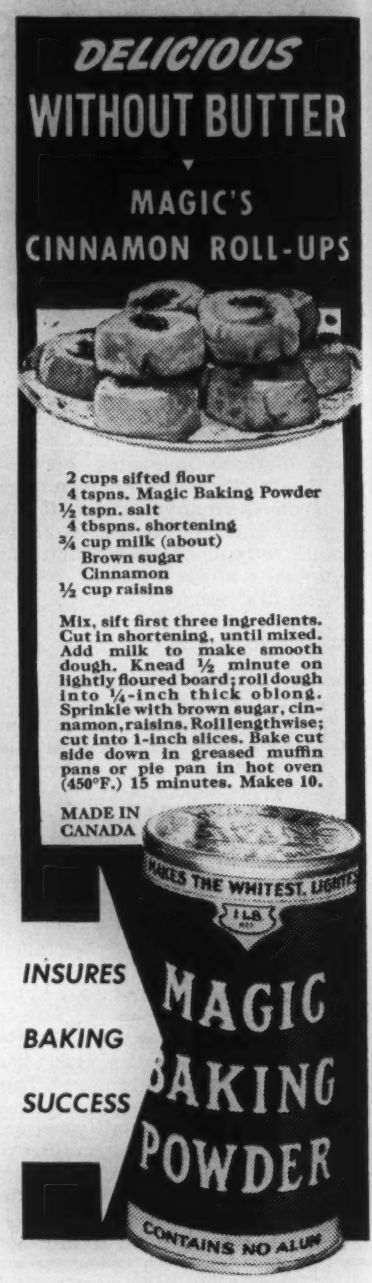
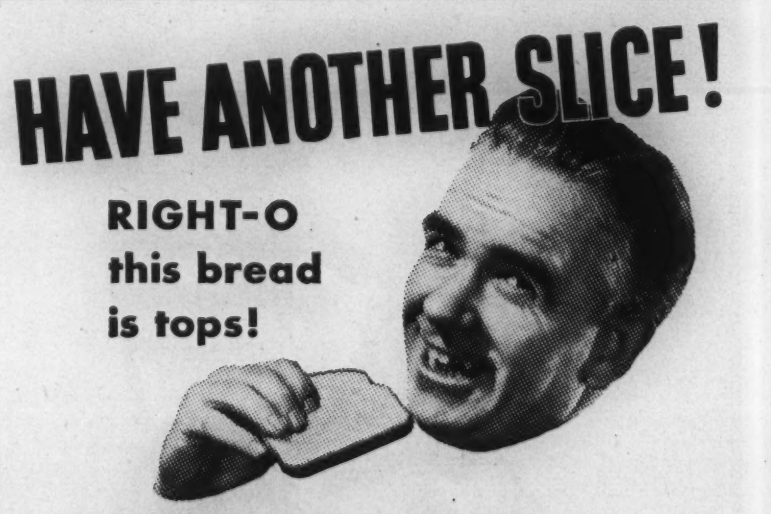
Soufflé

Soufflés are easy to prepare but require 20 to 25 minutes to cook. To 1 cup of thick cream sauce add 1 beaten egg yolk and ½ cup finely chopped, cooked meat, vegetable rubbed through a sieve or grated cheese. Add 3 tablespoons fine dry bread or cracker crumbs, season well and fold into the stiffly beaten egg white. Turn into greased custard cups or a casserole, cover and steam in the lower part of the double boiler. A knife inserted in the soufflé will come out clean when the soufflé is cooked. Makes 2 medium or 1 large serving. Soufflés may be cooked in the top of the double boiler if it is greased first. The bottom part may then be used to cook vegetables or a dessert.

SAFEGUARD THE WAR GENERATION
• Canadian mothers have the responsibility of rearing healthy, vigorous citizens of the future. In this vital task you are capably and conscientiously aided by the house of Heinz, whose Strained Foods for babies are as fine as scientific skill and care can make them. Order several varieties. Save yourself time, work and worry.
HEINZ STRAINED FOODS
HEINZ STRAINED VEGETABLE SOUP
57 VARIETIES
57

THIS HEARTENING BLEND GIVES YOU MORE DELICIOUS FLAVOR PER OUNCE!
CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE
SEAL BRAND
Rule No. 1 for getting more deep-down, whole-hearted coffee satisfaction! Insist on superb Chase & Sanborn Coffee. Roasted in Canada to reach you at the peak of its superb flavor.


DELICIOUS WITHOUT BUTTER
MAGIC'S CINNAMON ROLL-UPS
2 cups sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
¾ cup milk (about)
Brown sugar
Cinnamon
½ cup raisins
Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead ½ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into ¼-inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.
MADE IN CANADA
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
INSURES BAKING SUCCESS
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM


HAVE ANOTHER SLICE!
RIGHT-O this bread is tops!
—to bake bread just right use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast
Meal planning today calls for a bigger use of good bread. Now your family's most dependable low-cost, high-energy food, bread is a good source of Vitamin B—good, too, as a stretcher for harder-to-get foods! If you bake at home use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for bread with fine flavor, fine, smooth texture every time. Today—ask your grocer for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label—Canada's favorite for over 70 years!
MADE IN CANADA
SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

THE OTHER PAGE

Sudsy-Wudsy Opera

By GORDON BEST

"SENSES thicken. . . .
And the girls make haste to the radio,
Do they sit there beginning to droop and drowse?
No. Hark! The cleansing agents to their preys do rouse."
(With apologies to Mr. W. Shakespeare.)

If you will gimme a package of Razzle Dazzle candy coated chewing gum, please—wait while I fill my pipe with Park Bench smoking tobacco and . . . light up . . . (ah, that's better) . . . I will pull up a microphone and a fireside and we'll have a chat.

I have discovered how the adage, "Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast" originated. The writer was obviously referring to the musical interlude following one of our daytime radio "soap operas"—technically known in the business as "serials."

* * *

Presumably accurate statistics say that the regular listening audiences of these programs run into many millions of Canadians and Americans—most of whom are housewives.

The personality of the script reader, who selects these operas for the sponsors, might be likened to that of the person who chose the material for the old Ontario Third Reader which was so full of calamitous happenings. This educationalist was aptly described by F. T. Knowles in an essay in the November, 1909, issue of the *Canadian Magazine*: "Who was the unhappy being, it has often been asked, who dominated the choice of selections for that mournful volume? From what form of melancholia did he suffer? With what ideals of martyrdom was he imbued? What dark purposes did he hold before himself, in electing to fill with tales of tragedy and death, a volume dedicated to the use of children?"

Script writers for these serials display astonishing virtuosity in their ability to inexorably compel their characters into the most intolerable and imbecilic situations. The unfortunate people are dragged (by the script writers) through lives of incredible hardships—some verging on the macabre. And don't think the actors let the writers down. Given a good meaty situation—such as the deathbed scene of a young child—the histrionic antics of the performers would make the witches' scene in Macbeth seem like a chorus number in a particularly hilarious musical comedy. (We often idly wonder if the actors look appropriately haggard during their broadcasts.)

As a salutary opening to the average serial we are given a good skinful (I know the editor would not O.K. the word I want to use there so I'll save his blue pencil) of melancholy organ music. This is a pitiful attempt to sooth the listener's nerves from the licking they took during the preceding serial. (On second thought "skinful" is probably quite accurate because most of the regular fans are half full of adrenalin by now.)

Then come the headline news flashes. These serve two purposes. The first is to keep any laggardly listeners in line (some backslider might be tempted to answer the phone or doorbell) by the ominous note struck by the announcer. The second is to fix in the minds of the faithful the exact program to which he or she is listening. The device employed for this purpose is a quick résumé of the situation in which the miserable characters find themselves at the end of the preceding instalment. This might run something like this: "And now, with Mother Jones at the point of death in the hospital, Sister Jane lost on the ice floes, Grandfather trapped in the fiercely-burning barn, John's train speeding toward the washed-out bridge, we find Mary sitting quietly at home waiting for the undertaker."

Ah, but before we can join Mary, awaiting her tryst, we must hear a few (not over 300) words from the sponsor of Sudsy Wudsy Soap. Why the sponsors of these soap operas imagine they require a commercial plug we do not know. We are firmly convinced that it is unnecessary to extol the suds-making quality of the soaps advertised. As long as the faithful continue to buy it, that's all the sponsors need worry about. The hands of regular adherents of these programs must be so perpetually trembling and shaking from their vicariously - experienced calamities and disasters that they would immediately whip up a magnificent dishpanful of suds out of almost anything as soon as they were inserted in the water.

Wartime paper restrictions, being what they are, we are unable to take you through a typical episode with adequate comments. But we will offer you a few tips in the event (God forbid) that you are contemplating writing a radio serial:

Use the simplest language possible—remember to keep your public's limitations at heart. (The composition used in a first grade reader will give you an idea of what I mean.)

Script writers must remember that we have not the Latin races' facility for rapidity of speech—an occasional pause must be interjected so that listeners may keep up with the action. For example, if one character is asking another for the time (this is used to establish times of murders, etc.) *don't* write in the usual way, as—Mary: "John, what time is it, dear?" John: "Ten-thirty, Mary." No, that is pacing your dialogue much too fast. Here is the acknowledged expert technique — Mary: "John, dear, do you really . . . love me?" John: "Mary . . . my darling . . . you know I do." Mary: "Then, darling . . . will you . . . please tell me . . ." John: (probably suspiciously startled) "Yes? . . ." Mary: ". . . the time." (Here the writer puts in action directions indicating a pause of 15 seconds while John looks at his watch. Most serial Johns, however, if judged by their demonstrated mental faculties, would take 15 minutes to figure out the time from a watch—but you can't keep your breathless public waiting too long.) John: "Darling, it is . . ." Mary: "You mean? . . ." John: "Yes, sweet, . . . I'm afraid so. . . it's really time for dinner." If this system be followed it not only relieves potential strain on the listeners, desperately trying to keep up with the fast-paced action, but it also relieves strain on the writer—at the expense of the period key on his typewriter, however.

When one character asks another, who has just left a sick room, how the patient is, the second character should invariably reply: "Sleeping peacefully." This should be delivered in a sepulchral voice—as if the patient is already a corpse. This adds spice and provocativeness to the scene.

Another tip for expectant serial writers is to make your characters repeat simple statements by turning them into queries, e.g.; John: "Mary, I'm going to the hospital on my way to the office." Mary: "You're going to stop at the hospital, John, on your way to the office?" Most good serial writers are tireless in their efforts to give their public an exact, clear-cut picture of just what the characters are doing and a repetition, such as the foregoing example, helps to clarify the action. (Theoretically you can cut your work in half by this device but in actual practice you find that it is occasionally necessary to use "yes" and "no" and repetitions of these two words tends to become confusing to not only the listeners but yourself as well.)

If there is some commercial mumbo-jumbo to be interjected in the middle of the episode—though this is uncommon—always precede this with the introduction of a new character who can add a few layers of gloom to the general chaos. This will hold your audience while the commercial is on.

In the unlikely event that you are asked to write commercial plugs be sure to start these with some original phrase such as, "And now a word from our sponsor." This is essential because in most commercials it is difficult to know just where the story continuity ends and the commercial begins without some such traffic signal. Of course, at the end of the commercial you put in another light, "And now back to The Trials of Trilby."

P.S. If you listen to my forthcoming serial written especially for children, "The Morass of Despair" you will be able to pick up many other valuable pointers in the art.

WEEK-END LEAVE

HER agony, her love, she must not show.
And so
She makes for him some special dish, although
Her meed of rationed foodstuffs flow
Like chaff before a wind; but no
Withholding clouds the act.
Ah, God, that he must go
So soon—so soon to *that!* Not to
The world, to life,
But to such hideous strife;
And he so young, so fine, so true!

Again and again,
In a bewilderment of pain,
She glances at his brow;
As though
She did not know
Just where and how
The soft fair hair swept up in curls
Delicate as a girl's:

And he
Stirred like a young birch tree
And grinned, "Oh my!
What a bee-u-tiful boy am I!
Are you making me pudding, or pie?"
Then—suddenly, soberly—
"Don't you tire of peeping at me?
Mothers are sure the limit," said he.

EMILY LEAVENS.

Enhances the flavor of MEATS FISH SOUPS SAUCES
18
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

at EATON'S

Spring-Bright

Lovely, luscious Dahlia garden in soft fur felt crowning a head-hugging little "half hat" in black "straw fabric." From a new Spring collection of flower trimmed millinery.

DEB ROOM — MAIN STORE — THIRD FLOOR

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

For Extra { FRAGRANCE FLAVOR SATISFACTION } here

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes ... also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Blended and packed in Canada

THIS WINTER WARM UP with BOVRIL "COMFORT IN A CUP"

44-2

Public Wants an End to Stock Racketeering

By A. L. FLETCHER

At last, it appears, the Ontario authorities are about to take action against the share-pushing racketeers whose operations have been the subject of a special series of articles in Saturday Night.

These operators in phoney stocks have been running wild for months and letters to this paper indicate that the public is thoroughly tired of being pestered day and night by high-pressure artists on the telephone.

THE move toward the cleaning-up of the prospectors' development syndicates by the Ontario Securities Commission, while long overdue, will be heartily welcomed by the general public. At the same time it is to be hoped that the new regulations will not be so drastic as to prevent the legitimate prospector from securing the funds necessary to carry on preliminary development work.

The specially-exempted $10,000 prospecting syndicate is only one of the rackets used by the phoney share-pushers. SATURDAY NIGHT in previous articles has pictured many others. The clean-up operation should be extended. A determined effort by the authorities would do the job within a few weeks.

That the public wants action is evidenced by many letters received by SATURDAY NIGHT. A few of these are printed below. The names of the operators have been changed but the letters are at the disposal of any authority that would care to see them.

"Having read with keen appreciative interest your articles on 'the phony stock operators' in recent issues of SATURDAY NIGHT, I am taking the liberty of writing you.

"Your articles surely should be read as they sound a warning greatly needed by the unsuspecting public. As you state, it is the honest person who is most likely to be victimized. I choose to consider myself honest and I have been victimized more than once in a small way! You describe the tactics used so well!

"Just within the past few months I have had what I fear is a bad experience—I will be brief. Early this year, I was induced to buy shares in Gold Mines Ltd. by a Mr. John Smith, representing the John Doe Company, Bay St., Toronto. The representations made were marvellous, as to properties, market action, etc. The price paid was 25c. As was predicted the market price advanced until in June or July it reached close to 60. In June I even bought more at 51c—some earlier at 30c and 31c. Meantime, Mr. Smith had established himself in his own office at the same address as the John Doe Company, on Bay St. On two occasions I suggested selling all or part of my holdings but was emphatically advised that I would be crazy to do this. Meanwhile glowing reports were coming in from the company's engineer. We were promised from the first that the stock would be at least a dollar by the end of the year and would pay at least 10c a share—he personally thought 25c more likely. You may have some knowledge of what happened. In July this stock dropped without warning from about 59 to under 20. Meantime (before collapse) I was told repeatedly that the stock would be listed as all requirements for listing were complied with.

"Upon seeing this market collapse, I phoned Mr. Smith. Of course it was other brokerage houses who had advised the sale but one very amusing statement was that Mr. Smith had gone to the country to spend the day with his wife and if he had been home it couldn't have happened! 'As it was it cost him over $37,000 trying to save the market, etc., etc.'. Now, it is a case of more reorganizing!

"Now my viewpoint is this — the

(*Continued on Page* 23)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Problems of Post-War Transit

By P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week this column pointed to evidence that air travel will not be quite as common after the war as is popularly supposed now. Though post-war aircraft will be safe enough and may be cheap enough, we're not all going to be helicopter commuters for a very good reason—the existence of an air traffic problem that will impose definite limitations on the volume of air travel. This problem is so real that in the United States it has caused some curtailment in the use of planes even before the war. Right now there's no solution in sight to make real the rosy dreams of the air enthusiasts. In short, there's still going to be plenty of use for automobile, railway and bus. The transit experts, thoroughly aware of this fact, are planning accordingly.

Town-planning experts expect a new rush of city dwellers out into the country after the war, thus creating new problems in community development as well as in transportation. It has been said that "The people have been going out from the city to live in such numbers that now they can hardly get into the city to work." Writing in the B.C. Electric Employees Magazine, James Lightbody says: "The recently-developed beautiful parkways about great cities are used to peak capacity for a few hours on weekdays to transport with a large subsidy only 1.7 occupants per car. Yet on weekends those who can afford this kind of neurotic recreation crowd them to the suffocation point, striving for a few hours of escape from brick and stone, the city dumping its population into the country and making weekends there a source of annoyance and complexity."

"Toothless Comb" Cities

Blighted areas in cities are giving the planners more and more concern. There is a marked tendency for people to move farther and farther out, leaving old sections to become slums or semi-factory districts. In many cities, old buildings are being torn down to save taxes, leaving vacant lots which are used as auto parking areas. Thus cities are assuming a "toothless comb" aspect. Another phase of city development is the building up of satellite or "bedroom" communities. Some of them grow without any pretence of planning, and all of them have the prospect of higher and higher taxes because of the lack of any high-valued business property to carry the load. Thus one of the things the migrant from the city hopes to escape from comes after him in a few years.

How can growing city populations be enabled to get to and from their work with the least possible loss of time? Mr. Lightbody says that this question cannot be discussed without a consideration of the automobile. Will there be a sudden switch back to private cars? Will they be cheaper than ever, or dearer? Will gasoline be available? Undoubtedly transit companies will lose their war load of passengers, he says. The present huge traffic being carried will return to normal. Population which has crowded the cities will return to the country.

Discussing the prospect of increased use of automobiles in relation to the transit problem, A. J. Boardman, general manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co., says that from 1933 to 1941 increased labor and material costs forced an increase in wholesale car prices of 43 per cent. The per capita income in the United States declined drastically from 1929 to 1932, and in 1938 it was still 18 per cent under 1929. Automobile plants were unionized in the thirties. In 1932 the average hourly earnings in the automobile industry were about 61 cents; in 1942 they were $1.24.

Post-War Costs, Prices

Retail prices of post-war automobiles will be affected by high labor costs, high material costs and high taxes, and the consumer operating these cars will also be faced with higher costs for gasoline, tires and taxes of all sorts. There will be further unsettlement of employment due to the shift from war to civilian production, which will be reflected in lowered incomes during this period of transition.

Will government control of business persist after the war? asks Mr. Boardman. It is reasonable to expect, he says, that the government will attempt to control prosperity after the war by the licensing of manufacturers, rationing of materials, controlling credit and prices and prohibiting plant extensions in an endeavor to level the peaks and valleys of the automobile worker's employment. This will postpone the day of the small passenger car competition with the transit companies. While enterprise and initiative on the part of the transit companies will figure largely in post-war plans, the day is gone when companies could do what they realized should be done. Today there is red tape and political manipulating in the way.

According to Edward Dana, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Co., plans and policies advanced by many transit companies must run a literal gauntlet of public control agencies before they can be put into effect. The resulting delay and the narrow and unenlightened viewpoint from which transit projects are frequently judged discourage initiative and breed despair. Obstacles to transit improvement must be cleared away, Dana says. This can be accomplished only if government, labor and management attack the problem in a new spirit of co-operation and team work.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

JAMES S. DUNCAN

PERHAPS no name has come up more often in connection with major undertakings during these war years than that of James S. Duncan. If the job is a tough one, if it calls for drive, determination and the kind of ability that cuts through red tape to get things done, likelihood is that Mr. Duncan will be asked to take it on. It is not that these qualities of leadership are peculiarly the property of this Canadian Scot who is president of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, but that in him they are combined with a strong sense of public responsibility and an aggressive faith in Canada's future, which accords most opportunely with the Dominion's increasing stature as a world power.

It was natural therefore that Mr. Duncan should be the first Canadian to be chosen to head a first-rank joint committee of Britain, Canada and the United States, the newly formed British-American-Canadian Agricultural and Food Machinery Committee at Washington. It has been set up under the joint auspices of the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Food Board to deal with the important problems of supplying and apportioning the world's requirements of farm implements when war ends.

The success which will attend its efforts can best be gauged from the record of Mr. Duncan's past performances. It was largely through his zeal and initiative as Deputy Air Minister that the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, heralded as Canada's greatest single contribution to the war effort, became a fact, a vast organization training airmen in a quantity far beyond the early schedule. In the ten months during which he applied his administrative talents and experience to this task, the Plan was no longer a plan, but became a great air training administration in production, sending overseas during 1940 twice as many airmen as had been originally contemplated. When circumstances in his own company made it necessary for him to resign this post with the Department of National Defence, the Honorable G. C. Power, K.C.M.C., Minister for Air declared: "He has worked with us and led us to our fondest dreams in making the Commonwealth Air Training Plan a tremendous success." At present he holds the rank of Honorary Member of the Canadian Air Council.

Community services, too, have had the benefit of Mr. Duncan's initiative and drive as those associated with the Toronto Federation of Community Service well know. It was during his year as president of the organization in 1942 that the idea of a Combined Campaign for the major social welfare organizations of Toronto was developed, so that this year the one appeal was made with outstanding success under the name of The United Welfare Campaign.

He is a member of the National Research Council, and one of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, a Governor of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Honorary President for Toronto of the French Committee of Liberation, and a director of many companies which include Canada Cement Company Limited, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Page-Hersey Tubes Limited, and Sunshine-Waterloo Company Limited.

His latest appointment as Chairman of the Combined Agricultural and Food Machinery Committee comes, presumably, because of his long experience with one of the largest farm implement companies in the world. As president and general manager of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Mr. Duncan has world-wide contacts, and in fact, world-wide experience.

Born in Paris, France, where his father was manager of the company's branch for a great many years, he started in the business in Berlin, Germany, in 1910, as an office boy. Not long afterwards he was brought to Canada by Sir Lyman Melvin-Jones, then president of the company, and was one of the first to go through the Massey-Harris shops in an apprenticeship which is now necessary for all the firm's executives. After working in the Toronto factory he served in many different capacities in London, England and in Paris, France, where he rose to be European general manager. From 1933 to 1935 he was in South America where he occupied the position of general manager of the Argentine Branch. Then from 1935, when he returned to Canada, he rose rapidly through the positions of general sales manager, assistant general manager, then general manager and later became president.

In the first great war he served with the British Royal Field Artillery, rose to be Captain, and afterwards was adjutant of the 16th Division, R.F.A. As Captain Duncan he was mentioned in despatches for his exploit in salvaging under enemy fire a large number of Massey-Harris binders, mowers, and reapers from a shell-torn depot at Arras.

A true cosmopolitan, Mr. Duncan speaks four languages, French, German, Spanish and Italian. He is an excellent public speaker. His keen interest in national affairs, well-known business judgment and sound knowledge of economics makes any subject he may choose to present highly informative. Not only that, what he chooses to say, he says interestingly and with enthusiasm based upon sincere conviction.

Despite the fact that James Duncan, apart from the comparatively short period of three years when he was serving his apprenticeship in the Massey-Harris plant, has only been a resident of Canada since 1935, eight short years, he is an ardent enthusiast over Canada's future, its magnificent resources and possibilities for development, its post war place among the great nations of the world. He preaches the gospel of Canada with a fervor that we wish could be communicated to more of its men in public life.

Perhaps his most striking profession of faith in the destiny of this Dominion was expressed in an address given at the Annual Dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade in 1942 when Mr. Duncan was president of that organization. He said: "Richly endowed by nature, and situated as she is with the markets of Europe on one side, the growing markets of the great East on the other, and flanked on her long southern border by a friendly, dynamic and prosperous neighbor, Canada is in a most enviable position, and as one who has had the privilege of living in many countries of Europe and in the Southern Hemisphere, I should like to say here, as I have on previous occasions, that I would not exchange the future of this country—this land of my adoption — for that of any land."

Canada needs more spokesmen like Mr. Duncan to advance her prestige in the post-war councils of the United Nations and his recent appointment is certainly a step forward in the right direction.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C905 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licenced.

F. B. DALGLEISH,
Chief Agent.

Notice is hereby given that the Mutual Implement and Hardware Insurance Company has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C906 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licenced.

F. B. DALGLEISH,
Chief Agent.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Imperial Insurance Office has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C921 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Managing Director.

Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the British Oak Insurance Company Limited, has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C898 by the Dominion Insurance Department at Ottawa, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage insurance limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company in addition to the classes for which it is already licenced.

COLIN E. SWORD,
Manager for Canada

SCOTTISH INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF EDINBURGH

Notice is hereby given that the Scottish Insurance Corporation Limited of Edinburgh has received Certificate of Registry No. C900 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of WATER DAMAGE INSURANCE, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. L. ESSON,
Chief Agent in Canada.

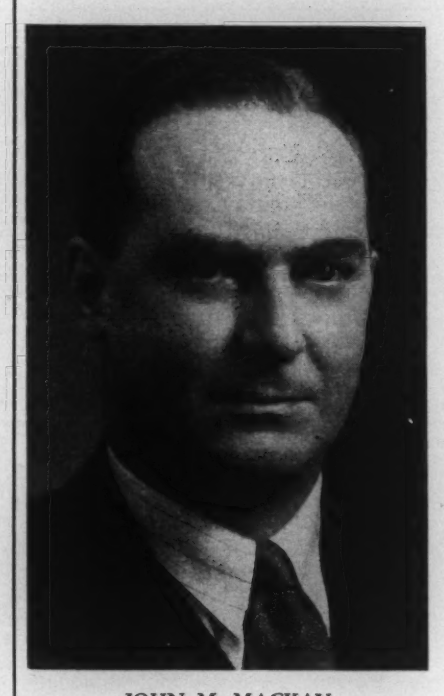
Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that The United Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has received Certificate of Registry No. C874 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
Chief Agent for Canada.

for Advertising and Publication Printing
PHONE
SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS
ADelaide 7361

Air-sea rescue launches based on Malta are responsible for saving the lives of many fliers forced down in the Mediterranean. Upon returning from a patrol this crew of a motor launch records their latest rescue.



JOHN M. MACKAY

who has been admitted to partnership by F. H. Deacon & Co., Toronto. Mr. MacKay has been associated with this investment firm for 18 years, and during the last 11 years has acted as its attorney on the floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Stock Racketeering

(*Continued from Page 22*)

stock was sold to me on definite misrepresentation—personal calls at my home, phone calls and letters, many of which I still have. Have I any chance of getting my money back? I have already written Mr. Smith requesting the return of my money—his reply is ridiculous. Of course I do not know your standing excepting that you appear very wise. Is there any way I can claim my money back? Unfortunately my sister too, invested in this stock.

"To explain myself, I am a widow in my late fifties. I have one son, who following an attack of polio will never be very rugged. I cannot afford to lose this money — and of course blame myself for being persuaded to buy this stock — and of course self-condemnation is the severest condemnation.

"I regret troubling you but I would appreciate your opinion

Sincerely,
——."

Here's another letter written by a man residing in a city three hundred miles from the head office of the operators. Incidentally, it costs a lot of money to carry on an operation of this type and you can be assured it is not the racketeers' money that is being used.

"A short notice on Stock Racketeering in the last edition of SATURDAY NIGHT prompts me to let you have the following information of which you are already aware, I am sure.

"John Doe Securities, Bay Street, Toronto, have been trying to hook me, not knowing that I was up to their tricks. There is nothing new about them. (1) They put your name on their list; (2) They send a card notifying you that you will be receiving their market bulletins free-of-charge; (3) Then comes in their 'tipster' publication; (4) This is followed by circulars of some sort on 'their' stock. In this instance, it is the Jones Oil and Refineries Ltd. (5) The next step is the sending of a long telegram on the stock; (6) Lastly a long distance call at your office or home "pressing" you to buy the stock before noon that day with the most formal assurance that it will raise from $1.20 to $1.50 and more.

"I have written to John Doe Securities to strike my name off their list. I sent a copy of my letter to the Attorney General.

"Complimenting you and wishing you success in your crusade, I beg to remain

"Yours truly,
——."

Here's a letter from a "sucker" telling of his experience with a supposedly reputable brokerage house whose methods of operation have frequently been the subject of complaint by investors in letters to SATURDAY NIGHT:

"Re: John Doe Co.

"They had control of all stock of 'Golds Utopia Ltd.' and were giving an opportunity to their preferred clients to get in at 45c. The mine would go into production within 2 months; they had put over $200,000 of their own money behind this; the stock would be put on the board within 90 days at 75c. A price of $1.00 was a sure thing as they had 100% control of stocks and we could not buy it any place else.

"I was approached two weeks later by two gentlemen of the firm to buy more of same stock after advising us beforehand by circular that the stock was over-subscribed. They said that some English holders were unable to pay for their shares due to the foreign exchange control and that John Doe Co. were offering this stock to the ones that already held stock of Golds Utopia Ltd. to give them an opportunity to make some real money as the next offering would be at 90c—$1.00 at least within 60 days.

"They strongly advised me to sell other stocks I was holding, i.e. Montreal Power, Aluminum, Brazilian and put it in Golds Utopia Ltd. as there was no gamble, etc.

"A. Smith."

This case was brought to the attention of the Ontario Securities Commission and the reply is printed below:

"Dear Sir":

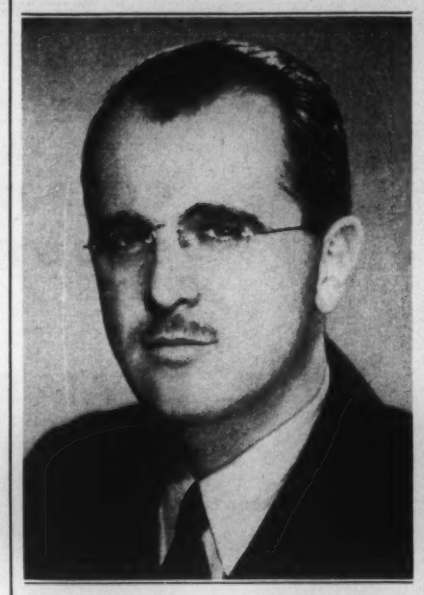
"Following receipt of your letter of the 19th instant I have had an interview with the salesman of John Doe & Co. who made the sale of the 'Golds Utopia Ltd.' to Mr. A. Smith in June last.

"The salesman is one with whom this Commission has had no trouble whatever in the past, and he says that in selling Mr. Smith he did not make any statement to the effect that the stock would be on the Board within ninety days at any price whatever. He states that he knows that the Securities Act clearly prohibits any reference to listing and that no representation such as is alleged would be made. He does say, however, that Mr. Smith discussed with him the possible saleability of this stock at a later date, but that he, the salesman, advised him that it would take some months until the treasury had been properly financed and that until that time had elapsed there could not be any real market for the shares.

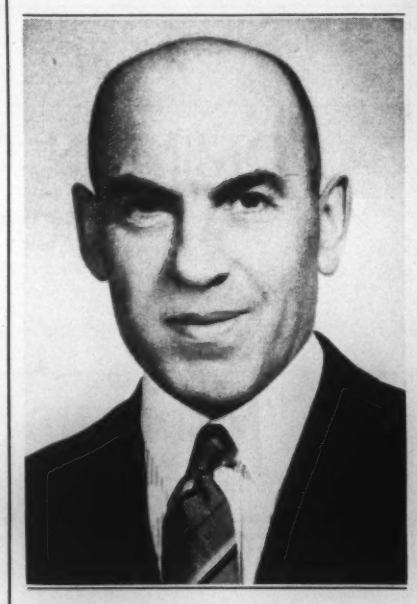
"In a case such as this if Mr. Smith has any real cause for complaint I think he should write direct to John Doe & Co and if any misrepresentation by the salesman can be proven I have no doubt but that the firm itself will be glad to make any necessary adjustment.

"Yours truly,
R. B. Whitehead,
Commissioner."

Well!!! Why, we would like to know, is the salesman's word unhesitatingly accepted in preference to that of the client—the client whom the Securities Commission exists to protect?



Frank S. Moffitt, newly appointed Assistant General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Moffitt has been Supervisor of Investments since 1940.



T. H. Atkinson, whose appointment as Assistant General Manager is announced by the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Atkinson was formerly Supervisor of Branches for Quebec, New Brunswick and Eastern Ontario.

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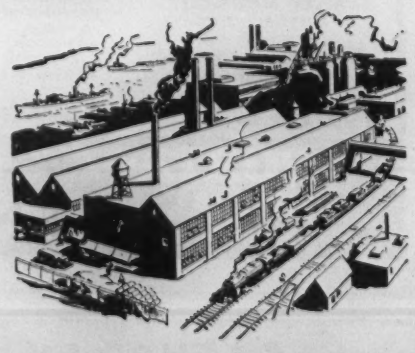

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

K. G., Montreal, Que.—Yes, the way will be cleared for dividends on the common stock of CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. with the clearing up of bond interest arrears, amounting to 13½ per cent, on Feb. 1, but I can't say when dividends will be paid. Earnings per common share were $1.67 for 1942, $3.90 for 1941 and $0.71 for 1940. While gross earnings for 1943 are expected to be around the level of 1942, net is likely to be lower owing to whole-year application of 100 per cent excess profits tax. The company has a substantial backlog of orders.

H. V. A., New Westminster, B.C.—The recent advance in the price of BROULAN PORCUPINE is attributable to the locating of a promising ore zone in the northeast section of the property about 3,500 feet distant from the shaft. The zone has a possible length of 250 feet at the fourth level. I would be inclined to retain the shares for the present, at least. Ore reserves are sufficient for over four years' production and some speculative interest attaches to its holdings in Bonetal Mines.

T. L. F., Orillia, Ont.—The outlook for dividend payments by LANGLEY'S LIMITED during the early part of 1944 is unfavorable, the president of the company states. The company has experienced a reversal in earnings in the last four or five months, with unusual operating difficulties, the result of various government controls.

A. J. R., Newcastle, N.B.—I regard the long-term chances of BEATTIE GOLD MINES as quite promising and would retain the shares. The mill is again operating after a six months shut-down following a cave-in. The tonnage rate will be lower than formerly, until the "A" orebody is cleaned out and the new shaft on the Donchester property completed, but

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd.

IN A letter accompanying year-end dividend cheques of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, A. G. Partridge, President, stated the company in 1943 had completed 33 years of profitable business. This record, covering two world wars, demonstrates the ability of Goodyear to earn profits under practically all conditions.

Goodyear is the foremost manufacturer and distributor of rubber tires, mechanical rubber goods, etc., in the Dominion. At present operations are chiefly confined to production of rubber goods for war and essential war industries, but at the cessation of hostilities plant facilities can be reconverted to the manufacture for civilian use. The post-war demand for tires should be very heavy, due to the war restrictions on the manufacture of passenger and other motor cars and on the purchase of rubber tires. When the automotive assembly lines are converted to production of peacetime vehicles there will be need for large quantities of tires as original equipment—Goodyear in the past getting a large portion of this business. Tires now in use are wearing out rapidly and will have to be replaced at the earliest possible opportunity. The Canadian company, together with Goodyear of Akron, has been outstanding in the development of synthetic rubber and the extensive research and experimental work carried on by both organizations assures maintenance of a predominant position in the industry. Goodyear of Canada before the war was a large exporter and re-opening of world markets will again provide a large outlet for the company's products.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada was originally founded in 1910, with the present company incorporated in 1927. Factories for the manufacture of rubber products are operated at New Toronto and Bowmanville, Ont., and a cotton plant at St. Hyacinthe, Que. Branch offices are maintained in the principal cities of the Dominion from coast to coast.

Dividends have been paid on the preferred and common shares of the present company since incorporation in 1927, and in many years extras, as well as the regular annual dividend, were paid on the common. Current annual dividend rates are 5% on the preferred shares of $50 par and $2.50 per share on the common. Extras were paid in 1943 to bring the total dividend distributions on the common to $4.50 per share; in 1942 to $5; 1940, $4; 1939, $5; 1938, $7.50; 1937, $5. Earnings in recent years available for common dividends have been substantial, amounting to $6.33 a share, (exclusive of refundable portion of the excess profits tax) in 1942; $5.09 in 1941 and $4.25 in 1940. It has been officially stated that net earnings for 1943 were sufficient to cover dividends and extras paid aggregating $4.50 on the common stock. In 1942—a year in which the 100% excess profits tax applied to half of the year's income—the refundable portion of the tax was equivalent to 41c per share, suggesting the company's standard base for excess profits tax permits the retention of annual earnings in the neighborhood of $5 per share on the common stock.

Capital expenditures for years have been taken care of without recourse to new financing, and net working capital at December 31, 1942, of $10,293,860 was an increase from $9,067,909 at December 31, 1937. The company has maintained an excellent liquid and cash position. Current assets of $14,138,955 at the end of 1942 had a ratio of 3.7 to 1 to current liabilities of $3,845,095. Cash at the same date of $3,732,705 was almost equal to total current liabilities, and, in addition, the company had investments and call loans aggregating $1,249,639. Cash increased from $809,854 at the end of 1940 to over $3,700,000 at the end of 1942 and investments and call loans in the same period from $196,013 to more than $1,200,000.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1942, consisted of 115,758 shares of 5% cumulative redeemable preference stock of $50 par value and 257,260 common shares of no par value. The preferred stock is entitled to a cumulative annual dividend of $2.50 and is redeemable in whole or in part at $52.50 on 30 days' notice. A sinking fund of 8% of annual net profits, to a maximum amount $60,000 per year, is provided for the redemption of the preferred and out of the original 120,000 shares issued 4,242 shares had been retired by the end of 1942. The company has no funded debt.

Price range and earnings ratio 1937-1942, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1942	67	31¾	$6.33*	10.6	5.0	5.00
1941	80	63	5.09	15.7	12.4	5.00
1940	87	58	4.25	20.4	13.6	4.00†
1939	90	66	5.25	17.1	12.5	5.00
1938	81¼	52	7.49	10.8	7.0	7.50
1937	97½	72½	4.14	23.5	17.5	5.00
Average 1937-1942				15.4	10.5	
Approximate current price ratio (Based on 1942 Earnings)				13.7		

* Exclusive of refundable portion excess profits tax equivalent to 41c. per share.

† Including extra of $1.50 per share paid in 1941 for 1940.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net Profit	$ 1,918,557	$ 1,603,089	$ 1,391,514	$ 1,652,502	$ 2,228,879	$ 1,364,347
Earned Surplus	8,303,996	7,961,484	8,324,493	7,874,640	7,808,270	7,808,841
Current Assets	* 14,138,955	11,786,007	10,385,347	10,073,099	9,501,341	9,615,256
Current Liabilities	3,845,095	* 2,769,096	1,138,220	1,132,303	531,688	547,347
Net Working Capital	10,293,860	9,016,911	9,247,127	8,940,796	8,969,653	9,067,909
Cash	3,732,705	2,220,171	809,354	1,445,179	1,040,196	1,093,577
Investments, Call Loans	1,249,638	94,421	196,013	1,879,103	1,969,347	1,537,817

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B. W. BALLARD,
President and Managing Director.

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is hereby given that the Citizens Insurance Company of New Jersey has been granted by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C922 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

B. W. BALLARD,
Manager for Canada.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 228

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1944, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st December 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd December, 1943.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

A Buying Point In 1944?

BY HARUSPEX

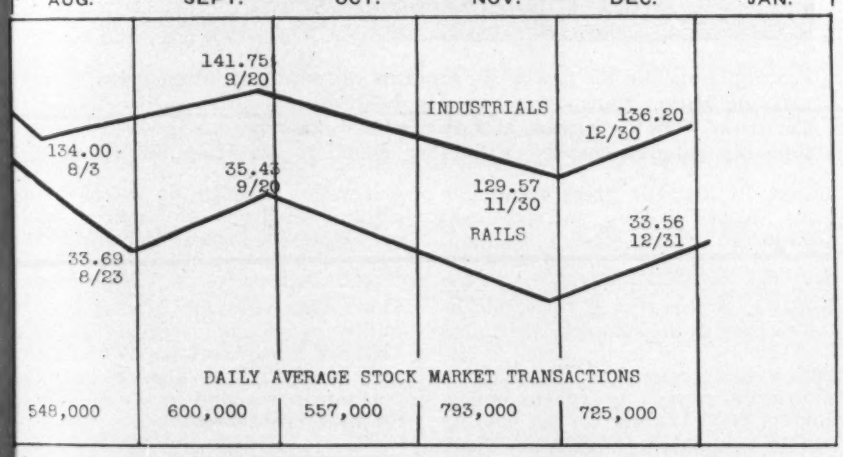
The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows measured by the Dow-Jones averages, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline and a reversal in the SHORT TERM TREND was signalled following July '43, and is still in progress. For further discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

Investors must not lose sight of the fact that the stock market does not make its adjustments in a day. The impingement of war on America, for instance, was discounted over a period running from September 1939 to April 1942. During this interval there were some rather substantial counter movements, or rallies, that looked like a turn in the tide to many, but it was only after Pearl Harbor and the loss of the Philippines that the fundamental reversal arrived. There followed an advance of some 15 months duration in the course of which the market appears to have discounted an eventual Axis defeat. Now we find the market in process of adjusting to America's reconversion from war to peace.

The market readjustment process started in July with the fall of Mussolini. As subsequent events have pointed to a hastening of Germany's end, additional market weakness has been registered. When events have pointed to a lengthening of the war, the market has rallied. It is interesting, just at this point, to note the tone of the majority of Washington commentators favoring the European war running through most of 1944. It is this change in viewpoint, as compared with the short war viewpoint of several months back, in which the current rally is feeding even though, as pointed out in our Forecasts at its initiation, the rally is justified on technical grounds, alone. Some weeks hence the current pattern of military thinking will probably be subjected to a rude upset and markets will again disclose their underlying trend.

Meanwhile, even though the Dow-Jones industrial average has reached the 134/136 level projected by us in November as a **normal technical rally point,** we again should like to point out that further immediate price climb is not precluded. Some encouragement toward further advance rests in the usual January buoyancy which, even in strongly declining periods like early 1938 and early 1942, puts in its appearance. Stocks, generally speaking, do not appear attractive, from a purchasing standpoint. We anticipate a buying point in 1944.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



should be around 600 tons daily. Beattie, through acquisition of the Donchester and Dumico properties, has a length of nearly three miles of favorable porphyry formation east of the main workings. Four stopes are in preparation for mining on the Donchester vein at the 1,000-foot level. With a higher grade ore anticipated from the Donchester, average mine recovery is expected to be around $5.40 compared with about $3.50 per ton prior to the shut-down at Beattie.

D. B. R., Fredericton, N.B.—Though MAPLE LEAF MILLING CO. is doing well and its recently-published annual report showed considerable strengthening of its financial position, I do not think its bonds can properly be classed as a safe investment in view of the substantial bank loans still remaining and the relative smallness of net earnings after all charges and taxes. However, the prospect is for further improvement.

T.W.S.P., Victoria, B.C.—Such junior gold producers as KERR-ADDISON, MADSEN RED LAKE, MacLEOD-COCKSHUTT, MACASSA, SAN ANTONIO, MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS, COCHENOUR WILLANS, EAST MALARTIC, McKENZIE RED LAKE and LEITCH, in my opinion, all have excellent prospects for the future. These stocks appear to offer really attractive possibilities for yield and capital appreciation over the long-term, and all have ore positions which justify increased production when economic conditions again return to normal.

F. E. W., Strathroy, Ont.—No dividends are currently being paid on NATIONAL SEWER PIPE "A" shares and there is no present prospect of any. Arrears on the issue amounted to $24 per share on Dec. 15, 1943. The company had an operating loss of $28,404 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 30, 1943, comparing with a loss of $7,057 for the previous year. Sundry income reduced the loss to $2,034, increasing debit balance from $176,735 to $178,770. Working capital position improved slightly. Current assets were $1,079,894 and current liabilities $29,032. Ryland H. New, president, stated that the loss was the direct result of the difficulties under which the company was obliged to operate at present, and that the immediate outlook was obscure, with demand for the company's products showing no present indication of improvement.

H. P. E., Ottawa, Ont.—No, LEITCH GOLD MINES has no interest in Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines, although the latter company owns a large block of Leitch shares. Leitch has a half-interest in the Leta Exploration Limited, which is carrying on exploration in the Yukon and North West Territories. An interest is also held in Halport Gold Mines, a company formed to operate claims adjoining the main property on the north and west, but work has been discontinued on this property for the duration.

J. L. C., Vancouver, B.C.—Earnings on the 1st preferred of BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO. were $3.97 per share for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1943, comparing with $5.12 a share for the previous year. The company's explanation of the reduced profit is that, in order to protect farmers against any increase in the price of binder twine, the government found it necessary to pay subsidies on fibre supplies. As a result, the profit shown was the maximum permitted under subsidy regulations.

J. A. H., Guelph, Ont.—DONALDA MINES has locational interest, the southern part of its property adjoining Noranda Mines on the east. Little exploration has been done so far but the general geological conditions are regarded as favorable for the formation of ore deposits. A diamond drilling program has commenced with first holes to investigate structural conditions where the Horne Creek fault strikes through the property. A geophysical survey is also being carried out.

J. H. C., St. Catharines, Ont.—I am unable to predict what will happen base metal prices in the postwar period, hence cannot be of much help in advising you as to the long-term outlook for GOLDEN MANITOU. The property was brought into production in response to the demand for zinc for the war effort and reserves are being converted into metal as quickly as possible. It produces gold-silver-zinc concentrates which are sold to the Metals Reserve Co., and these contracts run well into next year. The company recently commenced a diamond drilling program which will test the gold possibilities in the western section of the property. It is expected the $375,000 bank loan will be paid off early in 1944, and consideration can then be given to the retirement of the outstanding bonds.

W. S. J., Brandon, Man.—I presume by Augarita you mean NEW AUGARITA PORCUPINE MINES, which adjoins Preston East Dome and Dome Mines on the west. An extensive diamond drilling campaign has commenced here to fully explore interesting conditions. Four zones are said to require considerable drilling and the management hopes to secure the extension of Dome conditions. Holes already drilled indicated some ore intersections in the carbonate zone.

R. L. C., Three Rivers, Que.—The dividend of $6 per share to be paid Jan. 15 on account of arrears on the first preferred shares of MOIRS LTD. is the first payment to be made on these shares, on which dividends have accumulated since Jan., 1935. Arrears after this payment will amount to $48 per share.

G. H. G., Aurora, Ont.—According to George W. Lawrence, president, the SANGAMO CO. will show a decline in earnings for 1943, possibly enough to eliminate the excess profits tax. Net per share for 1942 was $2.33 and for 1941 $3.15. It is indicated, however, that the company may be able to maintain the $1 dividend rate. About 75 per cent of facilities are still being devoted to government work.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

CCF Attacks Life Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

As the socialization of Life Insurance is one of the items on the program of the Socialist Party in Canada, it is not surprising to find C.C.F. propagandists attacking the business as now administered on the ground that it is a monopoly and is charging two or three times the proper rates.

Although such charges have no foundation in fact, they furnish the C.C.F. with what on the surface looks like a plausible reason for taking over the business. To those unfamiliar with insurance affairs and not in a position to size them up correctly, they are disturbing, and so they cannot be ignored.

PUBLIC criticism of life insurance, however ill-founded it may be or however irresponsible the source, is not to be ignored. Policyholders as well as the public at large as a rule have not sufficient knowledge of how the business is constituted or how it is carried on to determine whether the criticism is justified or not. As the life insurance companies occupy the position of fiduciaries or trustees with respect to the funds of the policyholders, who are the beneficial owners of practically all the assets of the life insurance business, anything which reflects adversely upon the administration of their affairs by the companies is disturbing and unsettling to the insured, and it cannot be taken for granted that they will be able to properly appraise any criticism to which publicity is given from time to time.

Accordingly, the statements made by Mr. Lloyd Shaw, who is described as the "national research director" of the Socialist Party in Canada, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in a public speech at Halifax on December 21 and given considerable publicity in the press, call for attention. According to this critic, the life insurance companies through their monopolistic agreements between themselves and with monopolistic control over the economy of Canada through their investments, are making the public pay two or three times the cost which they should pay for insurance. Wasteful and expensive competition in sales and lack of competition in price, he claims, are other causes for the high charges for insurance.

No Monopolistic Pacts

That there are no monopolistic agreements between the companies as to rates or anything else is well-known in the business. Each company sets its own rates and the conditions of its contracts, subject only to the insurance laws for the protection of policyholders and beneficiaries. It would take only the most elementary kind of research to discover that there is considerable variation both as to rates and as to terms of contracts in the business, some rates being lower than others, while, on the other hand, the policy conditions under some contracts are more liberal or less restricted than under others.

That there is nothing of a monopolistic nature about the life insurance business in Canada is also very easy to ascertain. In the first place there is keen competition among the 28 Canadian, the 6 British and the 8 United States life insurance companies actively engaged in the business in this country. In addition, there are 10 Canadian and 26 United States fraternal benefit societies operating here on a legal reserve basis under Dominion registry. So that Canadians have the choice of insuring with either a Canadian, British, or United States insurance company or with either a Canadian or United States fraternal benefit society. They have also the choice of insuring with a stock company or with a mutual company, or of taking out a policy which participates in the company's profits or one which does not.

Effect of Competition

Only a person entirely ignorant of the effect of competition in the insurance business between the various institutions engaged in life insurance undertakings in this country, or one who had no regard for the facts whatever, could make the statement that the insurance institutions of the country, are making the public pay two or three times the cost which they should pay for insurance. This is a serious reflection upon the managements not only of the stock and mutual insurance companies but upon those of the fraternal benefit societies who know very well from actual experience that safe insurance cannot be furnished except on a legal reserve basis the same as that upon which the life insurance companies, stock and mutual, operate as required by law.

Any attempt to sell life insurance at one-half to one-third the present rates would result in the bankruptcy of the organization undertaking it. If Mr. Lloyd Shaw's statement about what the cost of life insurance should be represents the sum of knowledge about the principles of life insurance possessed by the C.C.F. executive, the four million odd owners of life insurance policies in Canada would have a sorry lookout indeed for the future security of their contracts should this socialist party ever get into power at Ottawa.

The securities in which life insurance funds may be invested are restricted by law to those of the very safest and most gilt-edged type, and investment in equities is also limited to a very low percentage of the total investments. In 1941 the total investments in stocks of all Canadian companies but one represented only 4.42 per cent of their total assets, while the percentage for all companies was 11.04 per cent. It is plain that their investments give them no economic dictatorship over the economy of Canada in any way.

Interlocking Boards

Interlocking directorates may have their advantages as well as their drawbacks. Those who are elected directors of life insurance companies are chosen because of the value of the services they can render in the way of counsel and advice on investments and other business problems which must be solved in the best way if the companies are to take advantage of their opportunities for development to the greatest possible extent. That the directors of life insurance companies may also be directors of numerous other corporations is an indication of the value placed on their services in the business and financial world. Though life insurance rests secure on its own foundations, and requires no bolstering by other connections, its directorates have on the whole been of material assistance at times in furthering the best interests of the business.

Another charge made by Mr. Lloyd Shaw is that there is a lack of government investigation of Canadian insurance companies in Canada, and that as a result the full economic power of Canadian life insurance firms is not known. He evidently does not know or ignores the fact that there is the most thorough and rigid government supervision of life insurance in Canada, and that the affairs of every life insurance company operating under Dominion registry are subject to careful inspection every year by experts of the Dominion Government Insurance Department. The transactions of every company are published in great detail every year in the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, which is available to the public. Complete information about every single company is thus obtainable at all times.

With respect to the large profits alleged by Mr. Lloyd Shaw to have been paid by the Canada Life and the Sun Life, presumably to shareholders, the Government Blue Book shows that in 1941, the latest year for which such information is available, of the surplus earnings distributed by the Canada Life 5 per cent went to the shareholders and 95 per cent to the policyholders, while in the case of the Sun Life the shareholders received 2½ per cent of the distributable profits derived from participating policies, while the policyholders received 97½ per cent.

Looking from the air like a zig-zagging squadron of water bugs, troop carrying barges transport marines to beaches in Northern New Guinea. Compared with the hazards and discomforts of campaigns in the dripping steaming jungles, making a landing is often the least difficult part.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

A client of mine is insured in the Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, and I would like to know if this company is a safe one to insure with. What is its financial position in this country, that is, how well are its Canadian policyholders protected?

—C. A. H., Toronto, Ont.

Loyal Protective Life Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., with Canadian head office at 372 Bay St., Toronto, has been in business since 1909, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1913. It is regularly licensed in this country and maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1942 its total assets in Canada, according to Government figures, were $289,519 in the casualty branch and $136,988 in the life branch, while its total liabilities in the casualty branch in Canada were $139,544 and its total liabilities in Canada in the life branch were $18,735, showing a surplus in Canada in the casualty branch of $149,975 and a surplus in Canada in the life branch of $118,253. The company is in a strong financial position and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain some information about a company called the Fire Insurance Company of Canada, with head office at Montreal. Is this an old-established company, and what is the extent of the business it does, and the amount of its assets and liabilities, and how does it stand as far as claim payments are concerned?

—C. H. L., London, Ont.

The Fire Insurance Company of Canada, with head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1916 and since October 28, 1918, has been carrying on the business of fire insurance under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed and maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. In 1942 the gross amount of risks taken by the company was $69,805,598, and the premiums charged thereon amounted to $637,212. The net premiums written were $319,043. At the end of the year the total assets of the company amounted to $1,654,577, while the total liabilities except capital were $536,829, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,117,748. As the paid up capital amounted to $500,000, there was a net surplus of $617,748 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. The company occupies a strong financial position and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

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Editor, About Insurance:

We would very much appreciate it if you could furnish us with information with regard to the safety of placing a policy with the Dominion Fire Insurance Company, which has its head office in Toronto.

—S.M.A., Port Arthur, Ont.

The Dominion Fire Insurance Company, Toronto, was incorporated in 1904, and operates under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is in a sound financial position, and safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1942 its total assets were $1,472,949, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $427,497, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,045,452. As the paid up capital amounted to $300,000, there was a net surplus of $745,452 over capital, unearned premium reserves, contingent reserves and all liabilities. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, $1,045,452, with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, $318,440, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

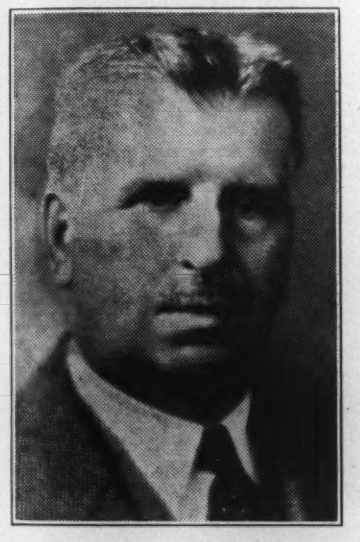
THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

PERSONAL INCOME PROTECTION SINCE 1895
NON-CANCELLABLE — Health and Accident with Hospital and Surgical or Nurse
PARTICIPATING... — Life Insurance of all forms
SPECIAL..... — Newly-Designed Cover-All Policy. Sickness, Accident, Old Age and Natural Death in one Packet
OVER $2.00 IN ASSETS FOR EACH $1.00 OF LIABILITIES
LOYAL PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
TORONTO, ONTARIO WM. SKELTON, Manager for Canada

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
VANCE C SMITH, Res Sec'y, Concourse Bldg, Toronto, Elgin 3355
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Announcement is made of the election of Lionel D. M. Baxter, O.B.E., as President of Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited. Mr. Baxter, who was formerly a Vice-President of the Company, is a Director of Osler & Nanton Trust Company, Calgary & Edmonton Corporation Limited, War Time Oils, Home Oil Company Limited, Anglo-Canadian Oil Company Limited and a number of other Western Companies.



Announcement is made of the election of Harry Ford as President of Osler & Nanton Trust Company. Mr. Ford is a Director of Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited and a past President of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange and is now a member of the Board of Governors. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Province of Manitoba National War Finance Committee and is also Chairman of the Administration Section for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Ford came to Winnipeg in 1907 and has been connected with the organization of Osler, Hammond & Nanton since that time.

Announcement is made of the election of Edward A. Nanton as Vice-President of Osler & Nanton Trust Company. Mr. Nanton was appointed a Director of the Trust Company following the death of his father, Sir Augustus M. Nanton in the year 1925 and is also on the Board of Osler, Hammond & Nanton Limited. Mr. Nanton has served with the Royal Canadian Air Force since the outbreak of war and holds the rank of Squadron Leader.

Britain Argues the Question of Monopolies

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In Britain today the issue of Control versus Freedom holds the floor and is argued in pubs and mansions alike. Behind the talk about whether monopolies are good or bad, and whether small shopkeepers are better for the community than chain stores and co-operatives, lie all the years of frustrated political urge, all the damped-down social force.

London.

THE cleavage of opinion in Britain on the issue of Control versus Freedom has widened, and the river of controversy has burst its legitimate banks until now there is very little in the whole landscape of the economy that it does not engulf. From men to trade monopoly, the moral, the political and the social, as well as the economic, aspects are becoming the common subjects of conversation, and so ill-defined are the limits of the controversy that even so separate a matter as the demobilization of the Armed Forces can hardly today be debated in an atmosphere free from the assertion of prejudice.

Really, the sort of discussion which revolves around matters like cartels and monopolies derives a significance greater than itself because it mirrors a condition that lacks any other medium of reflection. Britain is like a boiler, full of pent-up steam, and the pressure is such that the smallest aperture will be made to seem like a volcano in eruption. Behind the talk about whether monopolies are good or bad, or whether small shopkeepers are better for the community than co-operative societies, lie all the war years of frustrated political urge, all the damped-down social force. The tongue that has been silent so long has found something to wag about, and it will wag long after it has exhausted its subject.

Need of Understanding

It is important that this should be understood, for a great deal is being made of the development of the verbal battle between the controllers and the individualists and it will be only too easy for the outside observer to get the wrong picture. True, the size of the difference must not be underestimated. The Press is ranged in its ranks. The *"Daily Express"* group is all for the immediate restoration of freedom. It has sponsored an association of shopkeepers and launches regular attacks against co-operative societies and the things for which they stand. They find strong support in the House of Commons.

At the other side stands the *"News Chronicle"* and its friends (among whom, in this difference, must be reckoned Mr. Herbert Morrison), whose concern is lest we should be stampeded into a cretin-cry for individual freedom at a time when the essence of that freedom can be safeguarded only by the operation of judicious controls.

In the House of Commons there is hardly less distinct a dividing line, though since here it is not yet possible for the issue to be plainly shown the difference is temporarily concealed.

Real Differences

But really the differences are not so much about the surface things on which the controversy is immediately fixed. So much is shown by the extraordinary looseness of thought which is characterizing the argument, and in the anxiety of both sides to prove that they are motivated by the same inspiration, to look after the well being of the worker. The pro-Big-Business people (a category which includes the pro-monopoly, the pro-trade-association and the pro-cartel, arguers) reckoned to steal the thunder of their opponents by making it plain at the outset that their desire to see Big Business given a new lease of life had nothing at all to do with their natural inclinations that way, but was solely out of fervor for the welfare of the ordinary man.

They put it that Big Business meant efficiency, and efficiency meant prosperity. The anti-Big-Business groups call this downright hypocrisy, and wish it to be known that it is their sphere of operation, to look after the ordinary working man.

A Bit of Each

More recently, a new subtlety has been lent to the proceedings by the appearance of the school which at first sight seems to lean to neither side. This is the school that says that Control is good and Freedom is equally good, and that what we want is a bit of each. In this realm of sophistry must be included Mr. Herbert Morrison's late tendency, not to deride private enterprise, or even to upbraid the principle of centralization in modern industry (which is monopoly), but to say that private enterprise is all right so long as it is enterprising. This is a natural conclusion of the trend of thought that started against Big Business in principle, found that a rather naive line, and went on to say that the trouble with Big Business was that it was generally Bad Business, but that if it could show itself to be Good Business nobody should say anything against it.

Essence in Roots

Whereas, of course, the essence of the matter is not in such hairsplitting at all; nor is it in the question of whether one school is anxious to elevate the standard of living of the ordinary man while the other seeks to lower it. The essence is, indeed, not in the current items of dispute at all, but in their roots, and their roots are the old ones to which the British voter has become so wearily accustomed. The bringing of new life to old gags is the immediate political achievement, and already there is all the evidence of a playing for the electorate in anticipation of the General Election, which will be pretty soon after the war.

The Press campaign for the Election is being built up on a substantial scale, and there is a testing of public opinion by the presentation of disputes on every subject germane to the political mystique. But so far neither side has shown that it has in fact the thing to offer that it is pretending to have. The new Big Business groups are offering nothing new; and the new Anti-Big Business groups have nothing new, either.

War a Great Soberer

It is doubtful whether once again the electorate will drink itself into believing that the shadow is the substance, for war is a great soberer and a great shower-up of empty device and meaningless words. If there were a man with a program, who did not speak of the mighty things, like Freedom and Unity, but spoke only of the small things, like meals and hours of work and rates of pay, and whether our foreign policy was going to be brave and simple against war, or subtle and devious and not obviously against or for anything—if such a man were to appear and ask the people to vote for him, who can doubt that his opponents would all lose their deposits, even though they sounded brass like a military band and spoke in the infinitely noble language that we used to find in the circulars of bucket-shop keepers in the City? When we recall the response awakened by Sir William Beveridge with his plan we cannot doubt it.

Comparative Prices of Unlisted Stocks

Compiled by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto

	DECEMBER 31					
	1941		1942		1943	
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Andian National Corp.	29.50	31.50	18.00	21.50	23.00	25.00
Anglo Can. Telephone "A"	7.00	8.00	7.50	8.25	8.10	9.50
Anglo Can. Telephone 5½% Pfd.	.....	42.50	40.00	43.75	46.50	.....
Atlas Steel Com.	20.00	22.50	17.50	22.00	25.00	26.25
Atlas Steel Pfd. 2nd	.....	.....	100.00	.....	105.00	108.00
Brandram Henderson Com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....
Brantford Roofing	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	5.50	.....
B.C. Pulp & Paper Com.	9.00	11.00	9.00	10.25	11.75	13.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% Pfd.	60.00	70.00	63.00	67.00	69.00	74.00
B.C. Sugar	73.00	76.00	66.00	.....	73.00	78.00
B.C. Tel. 1st Pfd.	.....	.....	103.00	.....	112.00	.....
Brown Co. New Com.	1.60	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.90
Brown Co. New Pfd.	29.00	32.00	23.00	24.50	30.00	33.00
Burns & Co. Ltd. "A"	4.00	5.50	5.00	7.00	9.50	12.00
Burns & Co. Ltd. "B"	2.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.00
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% Pfd.	107.00	109.00	107.00	109.00	108.00	110.00
Can. Co-op. Wool Growers	8.00	.....	8.00	9.50	8.50	.....
Can. Industries "A" Com.	165.00	170.00	147.00	153.00	155.00	.....
Can. Industries "B" Com.	165.00	170.00	147.00	153.00	155.00	159.00
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	170.00	173.00	161.00	165.00	170.00	.....
Can. Ingersoll Rand	70.00	77.00	61.00	65.00	53.00	63.00
Can. Machinery Com.	.....	.....	7.25	9.50	6.10	8.00
Can. Motor Lamp "A" & "B"	3.25	.....	6.50	8.75	8.00	9.00
Can. Western Lumber Com.	.75	.....	.20	.45	.50	.....
Can. Westinghouse	41.00	43.00	37.50	40.00	46.50	47.75
Capital Wire Cloth Pfd.	.....	.....	18.00	.....	17.50	20.00
Cassidy's Ltd. Pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.00	.....
Chase, A. W., 8.00 Pfd. Bonus	17.50	19.50	15.00	18.50	16.00	.....
Claude Neon 7% Pfd.	2.50	3.50	2.00	3.00	6.50	.....
Colonial Realty Com.	.....	.....	2.50	.....	3.00	.....
Colonial Steamships Com.	33.00	36.00	47.00	52.00	62.00	66.00
Copeland Flour Units	14.50	16.50	15.00	17.00	15.00	17.00
Corrugated Paper Box Com.	.50	1.00	1.25	2.50	1.60	3.50
Dunlop Tire 5% Pfd.	22.00	23.50	17.50	20.00	23.75	25.25
Easy Washing Machine 7% Pfd.	9.75	11.25	8.00	10.00	9.50	10.50
Galt Brass Com.	9.50	.....	10.00	12.00	12.00	.....
Goderich Elevator	6.25	7.25	8.00	9.00	10.75	11.75
Hayes Steel Prod. Com.	13.75	15.00	13.50	15.50	13.25	15.25
Highland Dairy Pfd.	48.00	51.50	.....	45.00	51.00	.....
Industrial Accept. Corp. Pfd.	.....	89.00	.....	82.00	85.00	.....
Kingston Shipbuilding Com.	.....	.....	11.50	13.00	12.00	15.00
Loblaw Groceterias Inc. Com.	11.50	13.00	11.00	13.00	10.35	11.50
Minn. & Ont. Paper Com.	4.50	5.20	4.00	4.75	7.75	8.75
Moirs Ltd. 6% Pfd.	19.00	21.50	18.50	21.50	40.00	.....
Morrison Brass Units	6.00	.....	5.50	7.00	.....	14.00
Morrow Screw Com.	12.00	16.00	14.00	16.00	14.00	.....
Morrow Screw Pfd.	104.00	106.00	100.00	103.00	100.00	.....
New Brunswick Tel. Com.	10.00	12.00	11.00	.....	11.00	13.50
New Method Laundry 6½% Pfd.	56.00	59.00	74.00	.....	76.00	.....
North Am. Elevators 1st Pfd.	70.00	.....	85.00	.....	72.00	.....
North Am. Elevators 2nd Pfd.	35.00	.....	25.00	.....	20.00	.....
Ontario Tobacco Pfd. Bonus	18.00	21.00	16.00	18.50	17.00	.....
Pacific Coast Terminals Com.	.....	7.00	.....	6.50	6.50	.....
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	100.50	102.75	93.50	97.00	99.50	101.00
Quinte Milk Products	2.25	3.50	2.50	3.50	2.30	.....
Reliance Grain Com.	6.50	.....	7.00	10.00	13.00	.....
Reliance Grain 6½% Pfd.	70.00	.....	78.50	.....	90.00	93.00
Riverside Silk "B"	.....	.....	1.75	.....	2.25	.....
Standard Fuel Com.	1.00	.....	1.00	.....	1.00	.....
Standard Fuel 6½% Pfd.	52.50	56.50	50.00	53.00	66.00	.....
Stedman Bros. 6% Pfd.	57.00	60.00	53.00	56.00	55.00	58.00
Toronto Carpet Com.	45.00	.....	65.00	.....	70.00	.....
United Farmers Co-op.	2.90	3.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	.....
United Steel "A" Pfd.	21.50	23.50	23.00	24.50	22.25	23.75
Waterloo Mfg.	.....	.....	2.50	.....	3.75	5.00
Western Grain 6½% Pfd.	5.00	.....	7.00	.....	29.50	33.00
TRUST & LOAN STOCKS						
British Mortgage & Trust	123.00	132.00	115.00	125.00	125.00	135.00
Brockville Loan & Savings	42.00	.....	43.00	.....	45.00	.....
Crown Trust	80.00	.....	60.00	.....	59.00	.....
Grey & Bruce Trust	43.00	.....	45.00	.....	47.00	.....
Guelph & Ontario Invest.	50.00	53.50	50.00	53.50	49.00	.....
Montreal Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.00	.....
Premier Trust	40.00	43.00	24.00	27.50	38.00	.....
Sherbrooke Trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	120.00	.....
Sterling Trust	51.00	.....	51.00	53.00	56.00	.....
Victoria Loan & Savings	70.00	75.00	62.00	68.00	73.00	80.00
INSURANCE STOCKS						
British America Assce.	51.00	53.00	50.00	52.50	50.50	.....
Canada Life Assce. Div. $20	370.00	380.00	300.00	327.50	360.00	.....
Canadian Fire Ins.	78.00	82.00	70.00	78.00	73.00	.....
Confederation Life 30% Pd.	125.00	135.00	125.00	131.00	125.00	133.00
Continental Life 20% Pd.	35.00	38.00	30.00	34.00	.....	31.50
Crown Life Fully Pd.	265.00	285.00	250.00	264.00	250.00	.....
Dominion Fire Ins.	138.00	145.00	131.00	136.00	133.00	.....
Dominion Life 50% Pd.	200.00	250.00	177.00	200.00	175.00	.....
Empire Life 25% Pd.	5.00	6.00	4.25	5.25	8.00	9.00
Excelsior Life 40% Pd.	70.00	74.00	67.00	72.00	77.00	.....
Great West Life	195.00	205.00	210.00	222.00	250.00	.....
Halifax Fire Ins.	17.00	18.50	14.25	15.25	14.50	16.50
Imperial Life	265.00	280.00	240.00	265.00	250.00	265.00
Manufacturers Life	215.00	225.00	210.00	222.00	240.00	.....
Monarch Life 10% Pd.	33.00	35.00	31.00	34.00	35.00	40.00
Sovereign Life 25% Pd.	12.50	.....	11.00	12.50	15.00	.....
Sun Life Assce.	290.00	310.00	220.00	250.00	300.00	330.00
Toronto General Ins.	4.25	5.00	4.00	5.50	4.25	5.25
INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES						
Canadian General Investments	7.25	7.75	7.75	8.50	10.00	11.00
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	4.00	3.30	3.80	.....	.....
Canadian Investors Corporation	5.00	6.00	4.25	.....	5.70	6.25
Debenture & Securities Pfd.	60.00	.....	61.50	.....	75.00	.....
Third Canadian General Investments Trust	.....	.....	1.50	1.70	2.30	3.00
POWER ISSUES						
Calgary Power 6% Pfd.	100.00	103.00	99.00	103.00	103.50	.....
Can. West. Nat. Gas L.H. & P. Com.	27.00	.....	25.00	.....	28.00	.....
Can. West. Nat. Gas L.H. & P. Pfd.	102.00	.....	102.00	107.00	104.00	.....
Great Lakes Power Pfd.	103.00	105.00	100.00	103.75	110.00	.....
McLaren Power Com.	15.00	16.00	15.00	16.50	.....	.....
Montreal Island Power Pfd.	41.00	.....	41.00	.....	41.00	.....
Northern Ontario Power 6% Pfd.	70.00	75.00	70.00	75.00	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF UNLISTED BONDS—DECEMBER 31

	1941		1942		1943	
INDUSTRIAL BONDS	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar 6's '54	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	103.50
Algoma Central Ry. 5's '59	.....	.....	19.00	21.50	32.00	34.75
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7's '50	115.00	.....	71.00	.....	82.50	85.00
Can. Machinery 6's '55	.....	.....	98.00	101.75	94.00	97.50
Can. Theatre 5's '51	56.00	.....	65.00	.....	80.00	.....
Gair Income Notes	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.00	78.00
Galt Brass 5's '50	90.00	.....	95.00	.....	93.00	.....
Gotfredson Corp. 6½%	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....
Gurney Foundry 5½'s '49	87.00	89.00	84.00	88.00	96.00	99.00
Industrial Acceptance 4's '52	79.00	81.00	85.00	.....	96.00	.....
Lake St. John P. & P. 5's '61	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	77.00
Legare 6's '61	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	100.00
Loew's Theatre Montreal 4's '58	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.00	.....
Montreal Drydock 6's '48	83.00	86.00	85.00	88.00	95.00	98.50
Morrison Brass 7½'s '47	100.00	.....	101.00	.....	101.00	.....
Municipal Bankers '31	8.00	10.50	11.50	.....	15.00	.....
National Utilities 6's '48	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Ruddy, E. L., 6½'s '48	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Silverwood 6's '66	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.00	.....
Sterling Coal 6's '45	97.00	.....	99.00	.....	100.00	.....
United Amusement 5's '56	98.00	.....	98.00	.....	.....	.....
REALTY BONDS						
Acadia Apt. 4's '59	.....	.....	56.00	58.75	54.00	.....
Adelaide Sheppard 7's '48	23.00	25.00	22.00	25.00	32.00	.....
Albert Bay 5's '50	53.50	.....	59.50	61.75	61.50	63.50
Alexandra Apt. 3's '55	.....	.....	50.00	53.00	57.50	58.50
Ancroft Place 4's '56	42.50	44.50	46.50	50.00	49.00	53.00
Balfour Bldg. 3's '43	40.50	.....	46.00	.....	48.50	51.00
Bay-Adelaide 1st Mtge. 6½'s '47	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	27.00
Bloor St. George 7's '46	43.50	46.00	46.50	49.50	54.00	56.50
Clarendon Apts. 7's '46	26.25	29.00	24.00	26.50	30.00	33.00
Clarendon Prop. 7's '47	26.25	29.00	24.00	26.50	30.00	33.00
Connaught Hotel 4's '52	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.00	.....
Dominion Square 4's '59	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	79.00
General Brock Hotel 3's '54	36.00	.....	35.00	38.50	52.00	55.00
Godfrey Realty 4's '52 W.S.	52.00	54.00	53.00	56.00	64.00	.....
Keefer Realty 5's '55	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Lombard Realty 2½'s '51 W.S.	26.50	28.50	26.00	27.50	27.00	29.00
London Realty 6½'s '50	93.00	95.00	96.00	.....	100.00	.....
Lord Nelson Hotel 4's '47	49.00	51.00	50.00	.....	58.00	60.50
Oshawa Bldg. 3-4's '53	.....	.....	59.00	62.00	67.50	71.00
Richmond Bay 6½'s '47	98.00	101.00	96.50	98.50	99.50	101.00
Richmond Bldg. 7's '47	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	15.00
St. Cath. Stan. Real. 3-3½-4's '.7	.....	.....	60.00	63.00	67.50	70.00
Wellington Bldg. 6½'s Serial	55.00	.....	61.00	.....	67.00	.....
Windsor Court Apt. 3's Serial	.....	.....	41.00	44.00	52.00	.....

Economic and Political Aims Must Go Together

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

If there is the framework of political co-operation between the United Nations, it is necessary also that there should be a corresponding plan of economic co-operation, for in the post-war world, possibly more than in any other period of modern history, the diplomat's portfolio will tend to follow the commercial traveler's sample-bag.

General Smuts, and with him a considerable body of opinion, believes that important economic changes, involving possibly the entire tradition of nations, may become necessary. It is of vital urgency, says Mr. Woodhouse, that the leaders of the United Nations should give active thought to the question of dovetailing their economic policies into their political ones.

London.

PERHAPS the ideas of General Smuts on the post-war political set-up are not so "explosive" as he thought. There has been nothing in this war to suggest that when it is over Russia will not be dominant in Europe, and that in Europe Germany and France will not be broken Powers, or that the position of the United States will not be consolidated, or that the British Commonwealth of Nations will not find its political centre, hitherto always fundamentally based on Great Britain's part in the European political circus, radically changed. All this has been well understood, and the case against actual fusion between the peoples of the United States and Great Britain has also been stated and widely accepted.

There are no elements of explosion here. What, however, has been less than adequately considered is the extent to which these political premises will lead to inevitable economic conclusions, and also the extent to which they are themselves capable of being influenced by economic factors.

Post-War Rivalry?

Russia was the great self-sufficient state. Great Britain was the great exporter. The United States, that might have been almost entirely economically nationalist, became an exporter and an importer and has since become the world's largest exporter. After the war, it is thought British and American commercial interests must inevitably become rivals in the world's markets, and there has been some—far too much—stupid talk about what are to be America's preserves in the export markets, and what are to be Britain's. Now, also, there is some talk about the emergence of a highly-industrialized and intensively-cultivated Russia as a great exporter. The background to this is the castration of the Central European Powers as important industrial entities, and the near-destitution of countries like France and Italy and the smaller victims of war as markets.

Now, the extent to which political intimacy in co-operation becomes a reality after the war will depend, not upon the intention of the leaders of the nations, but upon the will of the people and the ineluctable self-interest of each economy. A Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek bill of fare for the peace terms will be all right, for they are the cooks and there is no other restaurant. But afterwards the program will have to work out in fact, and the facts could prove to be inconsistent in some aspects with the pronounced principles.

It is necessary to speak plainly, since the end of the European war may not be many months off, and since every single thing that develops immediately after there is peace will be a causal factor in shaping the final post-war world. If there is the framework of political co-operation, it is necessary also that there should be a corresponding plan of economic co-operation, for in the post-war world, possibly more than in any other period of modern history, the diplomat's portfolio will tend to follow the commercial traveller's sample-bag.

Great Britain and the United States must be especially careful that their industrialists and commercial men do not conduct themselves in a manner unbecoming the Atlantic Charter in this crucial period when every exporting country may well feel that in fighting for markets it is fighting for its standard of living.

It is apparent that General Smuts, and with him a considerable body of opinion, believes that important economic changes, involving possibly the entire tradition of nations, may become necessary, and since it is anyway perfectly plain that tradition will be in the melting pot it is of vital urgency that the leaders of the post-war world (who now are the leaders of the United Nations) should give active thought to the question of dovetailing their economic policies into their political ones.

Nothing Simple About It

There is nothing particularly simple about this. It may not at first sight seem inconsistent for a country like Britain to talk about bedfellow companionship with America and still to know that the British standard of living depends on the restoration of export markets, or for America to decide on a new policy of close hand-in-glove political co-operation and at the same time to put an earmark on the export markets of South America; but there is an inconsistency. And, indeed, such inconsistency must appear at a time when the political future has been virtually decided on the lines of selfless devotion of the Atlantic Charter, but when the death or glory traders are beginning to see the go ahead signal in front of them.

Is the answer in the national control of trade? Will the question be solved by the assumption by the State of control over exporting industry? I think not. No state ever did or probably ever will control trade and not become a subsidy addict, and no state—witness Germany and Italy—ever got its fingers tight on its nation's trade without finding its politics dominated by the power principle which is the inherent quality of modern competitive industry.

But if this cannot be done, what sort of supervision must be exercised over the free run of trade so as to prevent it contradicting in principle the essentials of post-war international political policy and possibly undermining them in practice?

Here we have a rare dilemma. The successful belligerents will find themselves, overnight, possessed of vast industrial capacity, suitable in greater or less degree to adaptation to the requirements of peace, and they will be confronted with a problem, at once political and economic, of continuing in other employment the vast numbers on war work and of absorbing into profitable occupation (a different thing in the long run from public works of restoration) the men and women in the Services. The cry will be for full employment, not for the Atlantic Charter. How can a solution be found to this that squares with the bedfellow politics of the post-war that we shall need if we are not to follow the old road into new wars?

What General Smuts called the inwardness of the problem is not to be defined in a single word, and no single word or easy program will solve it. The incompatibility between the economic and political desired ends will not be less because it is called by a different name. But there are some certainties, whose implications we should examine.

Supervision of Exporters

Firstly, it is very obvious that some sort of supervision over the activities of exporting merchants will be required, and such supervision can only be exercised by the State, or by an industrial or merchanting body operating under State guidance.

Secondly, it is plain that among the very first political matters for joint settlement will be the question of the freedom of trade, together with the financial apparatus—and, of prime importance, a scheme for stable exchanges—that will best serve the agreed economic purpose.

Thirdly, it is certain that no amount of clinging to the past will hold the past into the present, and that a complete break with what went before will be required before Russia, or Britain, or America, or China can shape themselves as individual units, and shape the relationship between themselves, to accommodate the mould of the future.

Almost as deadly as sea mines are these German conical floats which add to the hazards of British minesweepers. They are usually colored green and look like mooring buoys except that they contain explosive.

News of the Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

ALL SIGNS point to a vigorous and widespread wave of prospecting and development in northwestern Quebec in the post-war period, activity which may exceed that of two decades ago when the discoveries of Ed. Horne and Tommy Poweli initiated the first extensive search for gold in that province. Heavy staking took place last year and recently spread past the outstanding Malartic and Siscoe-Lamaque areas, bringing into the limelight the townships of Louvicourt and Vauquelin.

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In the opinion of Walter J. Blair, for over 16 years actively associated with mining in that province, "this year will speak for itself in Quebec." A "boom" of untold proportions is foreseen by Mr. Blair who states many of the important mining companies have been in the forefront of the rush to stake and acquire promising prospects, with the result little ground is left open. The search for likely new prospects and staking continues to spread to the east and Mr. Blair recently made a discovery for Unigo Mines in Vauquelin township which resulted in heavy staking with such companies as Inspiration Mining & Development and Normetals, now holding claims near the find. Mr. Blair's discovery consists of a showing of gold in a shear zone from six to eight feet wide.

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Mr. Blair is vice-president of Unigo Mines Limited, a recently formed company, the principals of which have been closely in touch with gold development for some time, having acquired promising prospects in proven areas which they are now preparing for active development after the war, or as soon as ample labor is again available. In addition to the Vauquelin property, seven groups of strategically located claims, some 100 in all, are held in Bourlamaque, Dubuisson, Cadillac and Malartic townships, as well as in the Mud Lake area. Mr. Blair, who is in charge of all mining operations for the company, is in Toronto arranging for diamond drilling campaigns to commence in the spring.

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Not only Quebec but Ontario also has shared in the renewed interest and activity in prospecting. Figures released by the Ontario Department of Mines covering the first ten months of 1943 indicate a gain of close to 50 per cent in the number of claims recorded. It is also pointed out that claim holders are taking all necessary steps to see that there is no cancellation for statutory reasons of their holdings. In the first ten months mining claims recorded numbered 3,829 as against 2,687 in the corresponding period of 1942. There were in the same period only 2,737 claims cancelled as compared with 6,925 in the like period of 1942.

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Already plans are underway by Obaska Mines Limited, a company controlled by Frobisher Exploration Company, the exploration division of Ventures Limited, to immediately proceed with preliminary work including diamond drilling on its property of 25 claims in Louvicourt township. The property which lies directly east of the Bourlamaque-Louvicourt township line has from previous diamond drilling indications of what may be an important area of mineralization. Erratic values occur over good widths in an ore section of several hundred feet. A magnetometer survey of the property is planned to be followed by diamond drilling to closely check results of the previous year.

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Cline Lake Gold Mines, in which O'Brien Gold Mines hold an interest of over 70 per cent, is winding up its affairs and plan to distribute the assets pro rata to the shareholders. Milling operations which commenced in the summer of 1938 were discontinued in the fall of 1942, because of unfavorable results at depth and wartime conditions. The mill clean-up was completed a year ago. O'Brien, as stated in the recent annual report, expects to receive the full amount at which this asset was carried in the balance sheet.

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Deepening of the No. 4 shaft at Lake Shore Mines has been completed below 6,200 feet where a level was established. In the quarter ending September 30, practically all drifting was on the horizons between 5,325 and 5,700 feet. Lacking any improvement in the labor situation the mill is now only treating 750 tons daily. Development drifting has been very greatly curtailed.

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The Kirkland Lake camp recently reported that over 100 families had returned as a result of men having been laid off from war plants. The Red Lake area reports a return of some workers and Porcupine also sees signs of relief, although these areas could readily absorb a lot more men. In Western Ontario some mines are said to now have all the men they need, but Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Sudbury and Northwestern Quebec, while slowly getting more help have by no means benefitted to such an extent. In Sudbury, International Nickel recently secured an addition of 300 men. Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting and Sherritt Gordon, in Manitoba, are now stated to have practically all the labor they can use to advantage. International Nickel, as well as Hudson Bay, have been using women in surface work. In Quebec the base metal mines are still finding the manpower situation serious and many of them have suffered considerably from the standpoint of development. British Columbia base metal producers on the whole are perhaps about holding their own, but if anything, the labor situation in the gold mines there is not any better.

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Proprietary Mines, Limited, whose shares were recently called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange, is the largest shareholder of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, with holdings of 1,011,875 shares and its income comes largely from this asset. Net current assets of Proprietary as of August 31, exceeded $10 a share, with Kerr-Addison holdings making up $9.53 a share.

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With the easier supply situation, it is anticipated in the United States that there will be increased releases of aluminum and magnesium for experimental purposes. Canada is playing a leading role in magnesium production and the output here is considerably in excess of that of the United Kingdom. As a result of the war the production of magnesium, the lightest structural metal, has increased until North America now produces 100 times as much as the total world supply in 1938. Dr. L. M. Pidgeon, head of the Metallurgical Engineering Department of the University of Toronto, and discoverer of the "Pidgeon Process" of producing magnesium from dolomite does not agree with those who look for magnesium pots and pans to replace aluminum kitchenware, pointing out that boiling water in a magnesium vessel would corrode the magnesium so that the water would absorb some of the chemicals.

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Ontario's gold mines in the month of October produced bullion valued at $6,198,856, an increase of $183,558 from the previous month. As pointed out by the Department of Mines, this is but an apparent betterment of the position of the industry inasmuch as the daily average valued is $199,963 for October as against $200,510 for September. For the first ten months of 1943, aggregate output value was $67,585,476 from the milling of 6,825,432 tons of ore, whereas for the comparable period of 1942 recovery was $87,445,394 from 8,963,775 tons of ore. This represents a decrease of 23.85% in tons milled and 22.72% in value. Grade of ore for October was $9.97, an increase of 2c over that of the previous month. Complete daily average statistics for October show 20,049 tons milled and a recovery of 5,186 ounces of gold, 740 ounces of silver, valued at $199,963.

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To northwestern Quebec goes the credit of distributing more mining dividends in the past year than in 1942, being the only province to show an increase. In 1943, Quebec dividend payments exceeded $17,730,000, as against $14,841,500, in the previous year. The total distribution by Canada's metal mines in 1943 will, it is estimated, be down over $2,000,000 from 1942. Comparing the 1943 payments with those of 1941, when dividends paid out reached an all time high, there is a drop of close to $15,500,000.

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The falling off of the crop of dividends is attributable to the decline in gold production, due to the exigencies of a wartime economy, with labor troubles, higher costs and greater rate of taxation. Casualties from the 1942 dividend list numbered 11. Some seven companies increased their distributions and two companies made their initial declarations. A couple of dozen held their regular payments while about three dozen were forced to reduce their return to the shareholders. In addition, 1943 saw the resumption of payments by two companies who had been off the dividend list for some time.